State Library

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms:—Cash in Advance.

One copy one year.....$2 00
" " six months.....1 00
" " three months.....75

Liberal Discount to Clubs.

The People's Press.

VOL. XXV. SALEM, N. C., NOVEMBER 8, 1877. NO. 45.

JOB PRINTING.

THE PRESS JOB DEPARTMENT
is supplied with all ... material
and is fully prepared to do work ... RIGHT
BUSINESS STATIONERY ... the
VERY LOWEST PRICES ... Hello
Be sure to give us a trial ... ow
trusting without ... T

Kernersville Directory.

Spoken at Mrs. and Miss Rights' School, Kernersville, October, 1877.

1st Girl.

I think I live in the prettiest town,
It's as pretty as it can be;
You see I've never travelled much,
And thatmakes it prettier to me.

Folks say New York is a wonderful place,
And just ten times bigger than ours,
And the houses and stores there are built so close,
They havn't got room to plant flowers.

Oh, dear me, to think there's no room for a square
To plant a few beans and potatoes;
Why how could we live the whole summer through,
Without eating corn and tomatoes?

Why what would ma do in the early Spring time?
If she couldn't go padding about;
Planting onions, lettuce, radishes, beets
And getting her cabbage set out.

2nd Girl.

Well, what do we care to hear of New York?
We can read all about it in books;
But that pretty town you spoke of at first,
We would like to know just how it looks.

Is the wonderful place laid down on the map?
Has it any particular fame?
We would just like to know the length, breadth and all,
By the by, please mention its name.

How great is the population, too?
Will the town soon change to a city?
With its rich to boast, to scorn, to deride,
And the poor to call forth our pity.

Has it many houses for business?
A museum, gallery, or hall?
Please describe it very minutely,
And sometime, I'll give you a call.

3rd Girl.

Well, it's not very large, and not very small,
It's more like a village quite grown,
And some folks that live there, I declare, they do think
It's the greatest place ever yet known.

Now this little town has just three streets,
And a prospect for so many more,
And on them are houses both large and small,
Occupied by the rich and the poor.

The name of the first street, of course, is *Main*;
The name of the second's *Salisbury*;
And if you can't remember the name of the third,
Just think of eating a *Cherry*.

Look here, now, be careful, don't leave a bit out,
Remember some lanes are around;
They're rough, muddy, narrow and cut up to count;
I suppose it's the fault of the ground.

We musn't forget to speak of our depot,
And to say that the train passes here;
Why that depot's the life, the pulse of this town,
And of course we hold it most dear.

There's another thing near that makes us look up,
And our hearts with hopes does inspire,
It's stretched up and down along side the town,—
Our one lonesome telegraph wire.

4th Girl.

And this town boasts of a grocery store,
The name of the owner's Fegtan,
They do say of him, and I hope it is true,
He's a mighty good temperance man.

The places of business are mostly in front,
And convenient to all they are for;
When we think of location, the wealth, &c.
And the go-a-head citizens too.

The uppermost store is a dry goods concern,
Of that firm I know you've all heard,
There are only two partners in the shebang,
And the chief is A. H. S. Beard.

5th Girl.

Well, then if you keep on the right hand side,
Quite near to a drug store you'll go,
But you needn't stop in, just bottles you'll see,
For they don't pretend to a show.

Remember, now mind, if you have a chill,
Just call on that druggist, he'll fix her,
He'll break up your ague in less than a week,
With *Lindsay's Miasma Elixir*.

There's another shop too not very far off,
On the opposite side of the street,
Just call on friend Davis, he'll rig out your horse,
In a style that would be hard to beat.

6th Girl.

Then pass on down, along toward the South,
And the next business place is a store,
It belongs to the firm of Roberts & Beard,
Two partners, I think, and no more.

Just walk up the steps, and on through the porch,
They'll be happy to have you to call,
Especially so, if you go in for a trade,
And mind, if you few 'em they 'll fall.

7th Girl.

Well, leave this place, then, when you're bargains you've made;
Joe on a step or two further,
And you'll pass a new store that's lately
By a good saving, Methodist brother.

A few paces on, just a step or two more,
Set back a few yards from the street,
Is the College belonging to the *Conference*, they say,
With its grounds fixed up tasty and neat.

Besides this High School, which is now pretty full,
I know now that you'll be surprised,
There are two other schools in our little berg,
That are wonderfully well patronized.

The college professor's name is *Trawick*,
A wick burning steady and bright,
Yes, a *Trawick* to shed on all difficult points,
A strong and perceptible light.

I said that the High School was blest with a wick,
Well, the Normal School is blest with a *Ray*,
That shines on the students in his Institute,
Some six or eight hours each day.

The last school we'll mention, is taught by two dames,
That grasp and hold firmly their *Rights*,
And between you and me, if they didn't hold on,
I tell you right now, thiy'd see sights.

8th Girl.

Now keep straight on ahead, and don't turn aside,
And you'll pass by a house where they sell
Dry Goods, Hardware, and most to this
Store,
Is a sign painted *Kerner's Hotel*.

If ever a buggy you'd like to get,
The Grimth's would take great pride
In rigging up one in first-class style,
For you and your pretty young bride.

And if they should happen to have too much work,
Just step a few yards up the town,
And stop at the shop of Mr. A. Lewis,
He'll do up your buggy job brown.

Oh, yes, we'd forgotten a prominent feature,
Of tobacco we yet must speak;
In three factories here they've been at work this year,
And they're run by King, Kernet & Leak.

We're blest with a squire and a policeman, too,
The name of the mayor is Guyer,
And when they get hold of a rollickin' fellow
I tell you they make him smell fire.

Well, I don't think we have much more to say,
We've mentioned all classes and kinds;
Oh, no! your attention, just listen a bit,
And we'll speak of the learned divines.

We mentioned the Rt. Rev. Mr. Trawick,
Professor of languages, grammar,
Mathematics, too, &c., and so on,
And directly we'll speak of the hammer.

9th Girl.

There are some other business characters,
And some are pretty far famed,
And some that are not, perhaps they will be,
So they've all a just right to be named.

There's a new establishment near the depot,
And they do up their work all right,
You can readily guess what is carried on there,
When the boot and shoe sign comes in sight.

The one business house on said Cherry street
Is owned by friend Jolm F. P.
He keeps some furniture always on hand,
And I think he exhibits it free.

Now friend Hellmund and Mr. P. Wade together,
Can carry a saddler's banner,
And N. M. Kerner can claim the honor
Of being a No. 1 tanner.

There's a certain one, too, who has to be busy,
If all his engagements he fills;
Our industrious, energetic townsman,
J. S. Harmon, construetor of mills.

There's one individual we havn't brought out
With our almost innumerable lot,
That's friend Rob, the barber, and I don't think his name
Will ever among us be forgot.

Brothers B. and N. W. Sapp reside here,
Friend B. keeps a No. 1 Inn,
I'd advise you to go to N. W.'s store,
And trade, if you've never yet been.

The post master here is called Uncle John,
By all from small up to great,
He's a clever old fellow and sticks to his post,
The year round, from early till late.

There are a few carpenters scattered around,
Some excellent painters too,
So you see there are but few men in our little town
That havn't got something to do.

There are a few farmers and good ones they say,
But I know you never yet saw,
A farmer in this town or anywhere else,
That could any ways come up to pa.

Our friend, R. P. Kerner, you'll find at the depot,
All day and some hours at night,
He'll tend to your tickets and telegrams prompt,
And check off your baggage all right.

10th Girl.

The Hammer's a man that holds to his rights,
And Levy, in all kinds weather,
Rain, shine and the shortest possible notice,
Can draw a big crowd together.

He's hammered around a good many years
Among his many hard shells,
We hope he may hammer just so many more,
And succeed wherever he dwells.

The last, and the smallest, of these three men,
That speak upon heavenly things,
Is a little old fellow who prides himself much,
On the style, and the tunes that he sings.

He's a Rights man, now depend upon that,
But none of your civil kind;
As he told a candidate last election day,
He reckoned he knew his own mind.

Now ready and waiting with drugs and pills,
Are two Kerners, one Sapp, and one Lindsay,
Efficient experienced and able to cure
All diseases, from small pox to quinzy.

The town is just brimfull of Kerners,
You can't possibly find out their number,
The best way would be to stand them together,
And measure off cards as in lumber.

Well, peace to the Kerners, Peace to the town,
And to all out-siders the same,
But peace and long life to the *Kerners*, I say,
For the Kerners gave it its name.

Of the sixty-five candidates for appointment as cadet-midshipmen at the Naval Academy, who were examined last month, forty-three passed a satisfactory examination and were admitted. At the June examination thirty-seven passed, making a total of eighty now in the fourth class at the institution. Three Japanese youths, Tarukee Sarato, Sotokichi Urin and Younoske Enouge, have been admitted under a late act of Congress allowing a certain number of Japanese youths to be educated there.

A Prosperous Tailor.—William Cameron, brother of ex-Senator Simon Cameron, who died at Lewisburg, Pa., a few weeks ago, aged eighty-four years, served a five years apprenticeship at the tailoring business, and afterwards followed it for a number of years. When he died he owned thirteen of the best farms in Northumberland and Union counties, worth from $10,000 to $20,000 each. Boys, learn a trade and inculcate the habits of industry and economy.—*Clearfield Republican.*

The Black Decoy;
OR, A RIDE FOR LIFE.

"I guess I never told you about the horse, did I?" asked Major Maxwell, an old veteran of the American war, as he pointed out a large black horse that was quietly feeding in the pasture just across the road. "That is the famous Black Decoy; and he cost me an even thousand dollars, to say nothing of the vexation and the peril attending his purchase."

"I bought him in the mountain. It was before the war. I had two good arms then, and this leg wasn't a stick. I was on escort duty. Something had happened to some of the wagons, and the train lay in camp a day for repairs. Nearly all the boys went out after buffaloes, but my horse was lame, so I remained in camp.

There was only one companionable person left with me, and that was old Jacob Stockton. He was going out to Montana to meet his daughter. He had been in Montana for years, leaving his child with his friends in the East, and early in the spring he went to visit her. He found, however, that she had gone to visit him, so he hurried back, and by chance joined the train that I was escorting.

We had become very good friends, and at every opportunity I sought his company, and was always well repaid.

On that day I found him stretched at full length under a tree, pulling away at his old black pipe. I followed his example, excepting the pipe, and was soon an interested listener to the old gentleman's tale of travel and adventure. In the midst of one of his most exciting narrations he started unexpectedly to his feet, exclaiming:

"The Black Decoy, as sure as I live! I wonder what ill luck is coming to us now?"

"I quickly changed my recumbent position for one better suited for observation, and saw, coming towards the camp, a stranger riding one horse and leading another.

There was nothing remarkable about the stranger nor the animal he rode; but the led horse was the most perfect thing in the way of horse flesh I ever saw. I was smitten at once. My poor bay, though he had served me faithfully for a year or more, looked like an old cart horse by the side of this splendid black; and I decided at once that, if the animal could be bought for money, I would buy him."

"Don't do it, Major," said old Jacob, although I had not spoken a word. "I wouldn't ride nor own that horse for the whole of Montana—no, not if every stone were pure gold!"

"Pooh, my friend, you're wild! I'll ride him, and buy him too, if I can."

"Major, if you know when you are well off, you'll not go nigh him."

"Your reasons," said I, half vexed at his superstitions.

"I have but one," he replied solemnly; "if you mount that horse you are no better than a dead man."

I laughed outright.

"You have forgotten the text, Jacob; 'Death comes on a pale horse.'"

"Black or white, you will find it as I say, Major."

By this time the new comer was in speaking distance. I hailed him, and went out to where he stopped. It was no hard matter to trade with him, and in less than ten minutes I was leading the horse away, and the seller was riding off with a thousand dollars added to his pocket money.

"Anxious to try my new purchase, I saddled and bridled him, and mounted.

"Major! Major! don't do it!"

I had forgotten old Jacob, but there he stood holding the horse by the bridle.

"Major, you will certainly ride to your death!"

I was too much excited to pay any attention to his words; and, pushing the horse lightly with my sharp Mexican spurs, I left the old man still talking to me.

My beautiful black went charmingly. I never had an easier seat, and I never saw a horse that could get over ground with less exertion. Twice one thousand dollars would not have taken him from me.

At the start I gave the horse free rein, and he took a northerly course towards the mountains. In this way I rode several miles; but the nearness of the sun to the zenith, and the admonitions of my inner man reminded me it was time to return. I accordingly drew rein; but, instead of wheeling about, the horse broke into a gallop, nearly unseating me.

I had hitherto prided myself on my command over anything of the horse kind, but that magnificent black took the conceit out of me. All that I could do or say made no impression on him; and I was forced, at last, to give up and admit that I had found my match. It was very humiliating I assure you, and there was Jacob Stockton's warning to think about. I was not alarmed, however, but I did find myself wondering whether the old man had not some reason for his belief. And I was vexed too. I could ride as far as the horse could carry me; but I felt that I had the right to choose the direction. There was my dinner, too, a nice, juicy buffalo steak. Take it all in all, I was decidedly uncomfortable, and, had it not been for a weary tramp back, to our camping-ground, I would have shot the animal dead in his tracks.

The way grew rougher as I drew nearer the mountains, but the horse did not abate his speed in the least. He plunged into a ravine—the dry bed of some mountain stream—like one accustomed to the way. On he dashed, and up, the path growing narrower and the rocky sides steeper. Higher and higher were the rocky walls as we advanced, until they closed over our heads, shutting us into the gloom. Ten minutes of this gloom, and the horse emerged into an open space, lighted by the noonday sun. There he stopped as suddenly as he had started, and neighed loudly.

Before I recovered from my surprise, a quick, sharp, well-known sound struck upon my ear, and, looking in the direction whence it appeared to come, I saw two men staring down at me—two as rough, villainous-looking creatures as ever encumbered the earth.

Ah, my friend, I knew my peril then, and my thoughts went through my brain with wonderful rapidity. I had not a second to lose. Already two rifles were pointed at me. Whatever I did must be done instantly. There was but one chance—to stake a dumb brute's life against my own.

I drew my revolver and placed the cold muzzle to the ear of my treacherous captor.

"My release, or the black imp's death!" I shouted.

As soon as they perceived my intentions they disappeared; but I knew it was only to gain a more advantageous position. I dared not leave the horse, however, for on him depended my safety; so I sat there, still holding my revolver, ready for any emergency, and watching all points. Vigilant as I was, however, I was surprised. Without any warning, a light form leaped upon the saddle behind me, and a strange voice uttered some strange word—some magical word, it seemed, for the horse, so motionless before, wheeled on the instant, and went dashing back through the path he had come.

Then and there was a ride for life.—The rocks seemed swarming with men; bullets flew about us like hail, and the clatter of hoofs over the hard stones came distinctly to our ears. I spared neither whip nor spur, and by strange good fortune we escaped the bullets and reached the open plain. Then, for the first time, I ventured to look behind, and I saw a woman's face. I cannot describe my feelings—my surprise, my admiration, my gratitude, my love. For once in my life I forgot there was such a man as Major Guy Maxwell. Neither knowing nor caring who this stranger was—whether rich or poor, of high or low degree—I then and there gave her the noblest, truest love man ever gave to woman, nor thought perhaps it would never be returned. My life then was nothing, only so far as it was necessary for her safety. The yelling demons in pursuit were welcome to it, if by this means she could be saved. But there was no surety of that. Both would be saved or both lost.

Our pursuers were gaining on us. Ever and anon a leaden messenger ploughed up the sand behind us, lessening our hope as they fell nearer. But we could only urge on the poor, tired horse, and pray for deliverance.

A mile or two ahead of us was a belt of timber. I had no recollection of passing it in the morning; but if we had lost our way we could not turn back.—If we could only reach the shelter of those trees, it would be better than remaining on the open plain, a target for half a score of rifles. But could we reach it? I had not the shadow of an idea that we could, for the horse was nearly spent. Yet I urged him on. He strained every muscle to the utmost, but those sinews of steel gave way at last. He staggered and fell, I was just in time to save myself and companion from being crushed beneath him.

The timber was yet about a hundred yards away, and the ruffians scarcely fifty behind. Why they didn't fire upon us I never knew, but I think they wished to spare my companion's life.

I grasped the small white hand of my companion in peril, and together we resumed the flight. But half the distance was covered, when one of the robbers galloped up to my side and drew his sabre on me.

"Take that——"

"They were the last words he ever spoke. Puffs of white smoke appeared suddenly among the trees, and of the ten outlaws but three escaped.

"Well, there is but little more to tell. The timber which I had tried so hard to reach was our camping ground, and it was the rifles of my own men that sent death and defeat into the robber's ranks.

Mr. Stockton stared at me as though I were a veritable ghost; but when I led forward the beautiful girl it was my turn to be surprised.

"Minnie, my darling," cried the old man.

And I knew then who had shared my ride from the outlaws' stronghold.

She had been taken prisoner only the day before. Failing to find her father she was on her return, when the coach fell into the hands of the robbers. By chance she saw me, and concelved the bold plan of escape; but what magic words she used to induce the obdurate horse to turn back with us I never knew, and she cannot tell.

It came to me, and went again when I had no further use for it," is her reply when I ask her about it; so I am contented with the benefits received and ask no questions.

We resumed our way the next morning, Minnie accompanying us. The horse too, I took with me, although it seemed utter worthless. He grew better, however, and there he is now, pretty well advanced in years, it is true, but still the cheapest horse ever bought.—Smile away if you like. I do not allude to the original investment; I paid enough for a share in the concern; but to the divident received. Only one has been declared; yet I would not sell it for ten thousand dollars. Let me show you,—Minnie! Minnie! O, here you are. My wife, Minnie Stockton Maxwell—my dividend."

Uncle Sam's Clock.

At the Navy Observatory in Washington stands the clock that regulates time for the whole country. It is not beautiful, like many lovely French clocks that noiselessly tick upon the parlor mantle; in fact, it is large and tall, with plain face, and body of dark wood, and without ornamentation. It is much like the old-fashioned clock that stood in our grandmother's kitchens. It nowhere touches either the floor or walls of the building, but is securely fastened to a stone pier, which rests upon a solid stone foundation, so that it may not be affected by any motion of the building or ground. Rains may descend, floods come, winds blow and beat upon the house, but the clock feels it not, for it is built upon a rock.

In order that people all over the country may have uniform time, so important for railroads, steamboats, and other public conveyances, at three minutes before twelve each day this clock is connected, by means of a galvanic battery, with the wires of the Western Union Telegraph, which extend into the room containing the clock. All other messages, however important, must give way for these three minutes, and in every town and station from Maine to California, where there is a telegraph operator, as the pendulum of the clock ticks, each second a click is recorded by the telegraph, and at the very instant of twelve (wa licks are given.

At the same instant a huge black ball, which is drawn up a few seconds before, descends upon the dome of the Observatory, and hundreds all over the city stand, with watch in hand, to see it drop. Klop, as we may say, "ball time." Thus, when this drops, a click in every large town in the land tells the hour of twelve.

This clock is also connected with the Fire Alarm in Boston, and the time is sent to the central office, and then sounded by the three church bells that give the alarm.

So while the clerks in Washington are watching the ball, the restless schoolboy of Minnesota is waiting to hear the big clock upon the town-house sound its merry peal, the signal for dismissal, the tired factory girl of Lowell listens eagerly for the same sound.

But you must remember that only places on the same meridian with Washington have, after all, exactly the same time. The sun, in passing round the earth, which is divided into three hundred and sixty degrees of longitude, every twenty-four hours, must pass through one degree, which is about twenty-nine miles every four minutes. So, if the sun rises in Boston at seven o'clock, it will not rise in New York, two hundred miles west, till twelve minutes past seven, or seven o'clock will not come to them for twelve minutes after it has reached Boston. Neither will it be 12 o'clock till twelve minutes later than it is in Boston.

Take the Pacific railroad and travel West, with your watch correct in Boston; when you reach Omaha you will be an hour and a half ahead of their time; and when you arrive at San Francisco your watch will be three hours and a half fast, because old Sol is still on his way. When you, in Boston, are going to church at eleven o'clock, the boys in San Francisco are just taking their breakfast at half-past seven.

So, while I tell you that all the towns receive the click of twelve at the same time, you must remember that in places situated in longitude east or west from Washington, the number of minutes it takes the sun to pass those degrees must be added to or subtracted from twelve, to give correct time.—*Wide Awake.*

Men are born with two eyes, but with one tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say.

Let Your Neighbors Alone.

No people are such thorough nuisances as those who are perpetually meddling with the business of their neighbors—who are always on the alert for anything suspicious—always ready to believe the worst of everybody. What is it to you if your neighbor does bring home a brown paper package and a covered basket? You will find just as long if you never know what they contain. It is none of your business. And if your flighty neighbor, Mrs. Flighty, indulges herself in a new bonnet, while her devoted husband wears patched boots, you need not fret about it—he is the only sufferer, not you. No need of making a fuss and a cry over hot suppers extravagance. The money did not come out of your pocket, and consequently it is none of your business. What if the minister does call on Ann Smith twice a week? Why exercise your brain about it? Suppose she has an awful temper—and powders her face, as you say she does—her temper will not trouble you. Mind your own affairs. What difference does it make to you if bold Maria "sets out" modest Mary? You need not torture Mary by long stories of what you have heard concerning the matter. I thought I would tell you my dear, I speak for your good. Somebody should put you on your guard against that treacherous girl." As a natural consequence, modest Mary, her womanly pride aroused, shrinks into the back-ground, leaving the field open to her victorious rival. So you crush a good girl's heart because you will not mind your own business. What if they have three dozen pairs of stockings at Squire Hill's? Haven't they got a right to? As long as you don't do the washing it need not trouble you at all. What right have you to watch their clothes line? Employ your time better. It may be perfectly true that dashing Mrs. Gray signals to young Dr. Wilde from her back windows. But who gave you the privelege of watching a lady in her own house, where, if any place, privacy should be sacred? Her disgrace is nothing to you; it is none of your business. If we had our way, mothers should be punished like any other offenders against the rights of others.

Effects of Breathing Foul Air.

The air we breathe, which a great English physicism calls gaseous food, may become impure to the degree of being indigestible to ous lungs and utterly unfit for the performance of functions which are quite as important as those of our solid and fluid victuals. Dull headaches, nausea, loss of appetite and of the sense of smell, and the sickness produced by the unsatisfied hunger after oxygen, are only incidental and secondary evils; the great principal curse of the breathe-habit is its influence on the respiratory organs. In 1853, when Hanover and other parts of Northern Germany were visited by a very malignant kind of small-pox, the great Anatomist, Langenbeck, tried to discover the peculiarity of organic structure which disposes one man to catch the disease while his neighbor escapes. * * * We have cut up more human bodies than Old Mad of the Mountain with all his accomplices, he writes from Gottingen in his semi-annual report, "and, speaking only of my primary object, I must confess that I am no wiser than before. But, though the mystery of small pox has eluded my search, my labors have not been in vain; they have revealed to me something else—the origin of consumption. I am sure now of what I suspected long ago, viz.: that pulmonary diseases have little to do with intemperate or with erotic excesses, and still less with cold weather, but are nearly exclusively (if we except tuberculous tendencies inherited from both parents, I say quite exclusively) produced by the breathing of foul air. The lungs of all persons, minors included, who had worked for some years in close workshops and dusty factories, showed the germs of the fatal disease, while confirmed inebriates, who had passed their days in open air, had preserved their respiratory organs intact, whatever inroads their excesses had made on the rest of their system. If I should go into practice and undertake the cure of a consumptive, I should begin by driving him out into the *Desert* (a densely wooded mountain range of Hanover), and prevent him from entering a house for a year at least."—*From "Modern Troglodytes" in Popular Science Monthly for November.*

Intensity of Cold in Siberia.

No description can give an adequate idea of the intensity of cold in Siberia. Six months' winter is the year of the world. Stones crack with the noise of thunder. In a crowded hut, the breath of the occupants will fall in flakes of snow. Fire and spirits turn to ice; the shoe freezes like castile. If from inadvertence it brings the foot away with it, the voice of your stocking may be heard on your feet when you put it on again. Remove from the fire a basin taken out of boiling water, instantly it glazes to the consistency of a board. If there are the effects of the climate, within an air-tight room warmed, crowded but, what must they be among the dark, storm-lashed mountain peaks outside!

The President's Recent Interviews.

Several Republican Senators who had interviews with the President during the last two or three days, report that his utterances are such as to satisfy them that he is not the friend to any into the hands of the Democratic party. The President has taken pains to say to these Senators that he is as good a Republican as he ever was, and that he shall always labor for the success of that party; that everything he has done he believed at the time, and still believes, to be for the good of the Republican party. He has also, they think, manifested a willingness to modify the nominations in order to meet as common ground those with whom he has always been associated. Some of these Senators say that if the President will be willing to concede one-third from his standpoint they will meet him by conceding two-thirds from their point. From what is said among Republican Senators generally, it is inferred that the President could not do a more popular thing with his old party friends than to nominate, as they say, good Republicans for Governor and Key.

The following Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary have been nominated: Edward F. Noyes, of Ohio, to France; James Russell Lowell, of Massachusetts, to Spain; John A. Kasson, of Iowa, to Austria; Thomas A. Osborn, of Kansas, to Chili; Henry W. Hilliard, of Georgia, to Brazil; Alfred V. Dockery, of North Carolina, Consul to Leeds.

To no kind of begging are people so averse as begging pardon; that is when there is serious ground for doing so.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1877.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to this office, by note or account, would confer a special favor by calling and settling, as we need money.

THE PRESS will be mailed to new subscribers from the present time to January 1st 1879 at $2 per copy. Subscribe now.

When Will It Be Otherwise?

The large liquor seizure which took place in our midst last week, has been the subject of considerable comment. In fact, throughout this entire section of country the Revenue system, and the doings of the Revenue officials is one of the liveliest questions now discussed. At the present time suits are pending which may bring ruin if not imprisonment to men who hold high positions and have done much to build up the country.

Fresh in our memories are the disgusting pictures formed by a brutal band of officials riding through our midst, arresting and abusing harmless and innocent citizens on the mere shadow of a suspicion—yes, even helpless women and children were dragged about and disgracefully maltreated. Scarcely a week passes without the news being brought to us of these armed Harpies committing their depredations, and riding through the country, the terror to all peaceable citizens. Of course, we do not now allude to our local officials, but only to those travelling bands who go from place to place to "clean up" the neighborhood, as they express it. Go to coppersmiths' shops, and you will see in the yards a number of stills, cut up and utterly destroyed, seeming to have been the objects of stubborn and malicious vengeance.

Now, we would not for a moment, have it understood that we sanction the disobeying of a law, however unjust that law may be. Nor do we believe in the multiplying of stills and their products. By no means The country would be better off by far if much of the corn made into whisky was ground into meal for the mouths which go supperless to bed. But the present state of affairs proves the old saying that laws which seem to hamper the liberties of the people are most apt to be disobeyed. Precisely so it is with the Revenue system. The Government has placed an onerous tax on tobacco and liquor, and the former at least forms the basis for an immense trade, in fact, is one of the chief staples of our section of country at the present time. Now this immense revenue is collected by special collectors, followed by a whole army of sub-officials appointed to operate in the districts. These all receive large salaries. Where does the support for this host of officials come from but out of the Revenue thus collected. What is the sum finally received by the government, and what by the Revenue collectors?

Again, we repeat, that though we do not endorse evasion of the law in the least, yet it does seem natural that human nature rebels against the often unreasonable severity used in the collection of revenue.

Supposing the entire fraternity of Revenue officials would, to-morrow, be discontinued; the rates of taxation on whiskey and tobacco be lowered, and the amounts to be collected gathered by the sheriff as all other dues are, would not Uncle Sam receive more revenue and would not this host of hangers-on be forced to go once more to work, and all would be peace and quiet.

Now that the vexed question concerning the South is being buried and the subjects relating to the general welfare of the country are being discussed by the authorities at Washington, will the time soon come or will it not, that this ungainly and crushingly severe system will be remodelled?

The time will come, sooner or later, when this jarring part of the government machinery will be rectified, and for the sake of all those connected in any way with the same, we hope it is not very far distant.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.—The Randolph County Agricultural Fair is said to have been a complete success last week. There were 138 entries more than last year. Col. Polk, Commissioner of Agriculture, delivered an address on the occasion.

BELLS.—We see it stated that belling a number of sheep in a flock is a protection against dogs. Some say sheep bells attract the dogs. How is it?

CONGRESS.

The currency question seems to be the centre around which the legislating of Congress will centre during the present session. It is gratifying to see that the old question of the South has at last disappeared, to some extent at least, and the welfare of the country at large taking its place. Throughout the North and West and partly in the South also, the currency question is what may be called the topic of the day.

According to the present law, the resumption act will go into force on the 1st of January, 1879, that is 14 months hence. In consideration of this fact gold has already declined until now it has a premium of only 2¼ per cent. It is quite evident that with so small a premium as this, the transition to gold and silver payment will be easy and almost imperceptible. Thus the tendency has been already in the direction of said resumption,

Now, however, the field seems to be occupied by a party which is determined to prevent said resumption.

On the morning of the 31st of October, Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, introduced a bill to repeal the resumption act. Should the bill, which has as its object the repealing of the resumption law, pass the House, it would still have to pass the Senate. This it could scarcely do; but should even the Senate action it the President's signature to the bill is considered doubtful.

Without entering into a discussion as to whether the repealing of this resumpsion act would or would not benefit the country, as a whole, we simply notice two points in this connection, viz: that different sections of the country look upon the subject in entirely different lights. The New England and Eastern States are as a whole, heartily in favor of the resumption of gold and silver payment, while the majority of the representatives from the South and West are opposed to the same, at least at so early a date as Jan. 1, 1879. The second point is that whichever way the battle may eventually be decided, it involves a vast result to the country at large in these times of financial depression.

On the 1st inst., another attempt was made to bring this vexed question before the House, but with no better result, as through some technical wire-pulling it was put to one side.

Besides the effort made by Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, to pass the bill we have just been speaking of, nothing of general interest has occurred. The appointments of the various Committees, as well as of individuals to fill different offices, is spoken of favorably, in general, by the press of the country. A very large amount of bills has been introduced, and though the great mass of them are only of a local interest, yet many of them are of interest to the country at large, and show that the representatives have been at work during the session.

The prospects are that there will be a longer session than was anticipated.—Efforts have been made to fix the time for adjournment at Nov. 28th, but so far no time has been fixed upon, and the prospects are for a prolonged session.

Death of Senator Morton.

United States Senator Morton died at his home in Indianapolis, Ind., on November 1st. For years already he has been suffering with a paralyzed leg, and was compelled to use his crutches or a special chair on rollers, as a support. Still his vigor of mind was unimpaired, and his energy marvellous unt il the last attack of sickness which proved to be fatal.

Senator Oliver Morton was of humble origin, and worked his way gradually to the Bench, then to the position of Lieutenant Governor, and finally he was elected Governor of Indiana, in 1864. When he was elected to the U. S. Senate he became the leader of the extreme Radical wing in the Senate. Morton's "bloody shirt" course, as well as many other extreme measures which he advocated and defended, was the source of considerable notoriety.

As a Governor he was undoubtedly a great man, and as a Senator he was undoubtedly a *smart* man; but the term of *great* cannot be applied to one who allowed party prejudices to embitter him to the extent to which Oliver Morton was embittered in all his dealings with the South. We refrain from remarks upon the name of the dead, for he personally will trouble the South no more, and even his evil works seem to fast becoming a thing of the past, as the South once more is gaining her proper position.

VORHEES, Democrat, has been appointed, by Gov. Williams, United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Senator Morton's death.

Gen. N. B. Forrest, of cavalry fame, died at Memphis, last week. The funeral was largely attended. Among the pall bearers were Jefferson Davis, Gov. Porter, Jacob Thompson and other gentlemen of note.

The trial of T. B. Bowman, for the murder of his wife, has been removed from Rockingham to Guilford county, to be tried at Greensboro, the 12th day of December, next.

PUB. DOCS.—Hon. Wm. M. Robbins favors us with regular files of the Congressional Record.

Good for the Old North State.

According to the Auditor's report the valuation of property in North Carolina has increased in the last seven years—since the Democrats have had the control of the State—some $30,000,000. This, of course, is not in any one interest here nor there, but betokens a steady progress in the valuation of property of all kinds. This speaks well of our State, and is but a slight indication of what the value of her interests will aggregate. This is in itself a potent commentary on the success of the ruling power of the Democracy, and an equally sure indication of yet better times to come. For though this increase has actually taken place, it was gently and almost without a special effort on the part of the people as a whole. What will be the result if, as a people, the march on the road of progress and improvement takes place? The sooner this is recognized by persons in the State, and also by persons out of the State, who desire comfortable homes and a delightful climate and country as their home, the sooner will the value of property increase at a yet greater ratio

Summary of General News.

PETROLEUM.—Over a million gallons of coal oil are daily exported from New York. The aggregate exports this year are 121,000,000 against 48,000,000 gallons last year.——DRIED APPLES.—Since June the 1st, 1877, 12,000,000 pounds of dried apples have been exported from this country—nearly twenty times as many pounds as the year before.——The St. Louis Artesian well has reached a depth of 3,800 feet.——There are nine men in Galveston jail, Texas, accused of murder.——The New York Tammany Democrats have nominated Augustus Shell in opposition to John Morrisy.——Horse disease had in portions of New Jersey, fifty horses having died in one neighborhood. The disease has also attacked hogs.——The Georgia Fair, held recently, is represented to have been a complete success.——The wheat and corn crop of the United States this year is enormous. The former is estimated at 325,000,000 and the latter at 1,280,000,000 bushels.——The city of New York taxes this year is $31,687,140.——The nomination of John Welsh, of Philadelphia, to the British mission, has created great surprise in Washington.——Violent storm North on the 2nd inst.——A Georgia revenue collector has been arrested on the charge of defalcation.——President Hayes announces the death of Senator Morton, by proclamation, and concludes by saying, "the several Executive Departments will be closed on the day of his funeral, and appropriate honors should be paid to the memory of the deceased statesman by the whole nation."——Brogden has introduced a bill in Congress, modifying and amending the Internal Revenue Laws, abolishing the tax on brandy and tobacco, and fixing the tax on whisky at 50 cents per gallon,

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE ITEMS.

We learn from the Charlotte *Observer*, that there is a fresh start in the Liberian exodus movements in Mecklenburg. Agents from headquarters at Charleston have been addressing the colored people of that county with prospects of inducing some to emigrate. The proposition made to emigrants is that each man shall be required to take $10 worth of stock in the ship and furnish $40 with which to buy his provisions for the journey, and to support him after his arrival in Liberia until he can make something to live on. Also, that ten acres of land would be given to each single man and twenty-five acres to each man and wife, together with a dwelling house on each tract. —*News.*

BE CAREFUL.—While two boys, Ed. Grover and Calvin Barlow, the latter a tramp, from Baltimore, were out rabbit hunting near Concord one day last week, the latter was accidently shot in the abdomen by the former in attempting to shoot a rabbit that jumped up before them, from which he died the same evening.

Prof. W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, has returned from a trip to the western part of the State, and brings many interesting things to add to the already attractive museum. Prominent among these is a lot of Asbestos, some of the pieces two feet and a half long, found on John's river, Caldwell county. Car loads of it are being daily shipped to New York.—There is also to be seen a lot of incombustible paper made of this material.—The Professor has the largest crystal of feldspar in the world, which he took from a mica mine on Black Mountain, and a magnificent specimen of a hexagonal crystal of beryl, seven inches in diameter and two feet long, taken from a mica mine in Mitchell county. Mitchell, Macon and Yancey counties now furnish the greater part of the mica used.

Bob Baxter, colored, charged with the fearful crime of the murder of his wife and two children, and the burning of their dwelling near Durham, in the early part of September, was arrested in Wilson on Tuesday last, and committed to the jail of Orange county on Wednesday, to be tried at Spring term.

Wadesboro *Herald*: The two Chavers, colored, who were confined in the Rockingham jail for the killing of a colored man some time during this year, made an attemp to escape yesterday morning, by collaring and choking the jailor. The jailor, Mr. McDonald, drew his pistol and killed one and mortally wounded the other.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE STATE TREASURER.—The State Treasurer has issued a circular of instructions to the sheriffs of the various counties, which informs them that their taxes are due the State on the second Monday of January, that they are expected to deliver to the commissioners on the first Monday in November, a record of all unlisted taxes, &c., as required by sections 35 of the machinery act; to settle all their State tax accounts with the commissioners under section 36 of the machinery act, in time for their settlement to be completed with the State Treasurer by the second Monday in January; and naming the banks at which they may make ther payments, stating that certificates of deposit from any of the banking houses mentioned will be received as cash at the Treasurer's office.

They are also informed that their account at the rate of $3 per day and 10 cents a mile to and from the place of settlement, will be paid by the Treasurer, and also that in all instances where an express office is accessible at less expense than by going to either of the banks mentioned, they are authorized to forward the money direct by express to the Treasurer's office at the expense of the State. This is suggested with a view to carrying out the intention of the General Assembly to save much expense usually attending the settlements of sheriffs with the State.—*Char Ob.*

THE PRESIDENT AT RICHMOND.

The Demonstration in His Honor ---Speech of the President.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of yesterday, says:

The last day of October, in this year of our Lord, 1877, was a day almost without a parallel in the annals of Richmond in its features of general interest. The immensity of the crowds collected here, the great event of the arrival in our midst of the President of the United States as our guest, the earnest desire of the people to give him a hearty reception, showing itself in unwonted demonstrations of enthusiasm and every sort of display which could express their desire to bid him welcome. All these combined to make the day one of the most remarkable in our history for its many and varied features of interest.

The President and his party were welcomed by a general outpouring of the people such as has never before been seen here. The crowd stood three quarters of an hour in a drizzling rain to listen to the speeches. There was a grand display of military. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

In reply to the address of welcome Mr. Hayes said:

Judge Meredith and Fellow Citizens:

In the unfortunate condition of the weather I desire very briefly but very heartily to thank the city authorities and the people of Richmond for the honor of the invitation to visit their city, and for this very gratifying welcome. The city of Richmond has a double interest,—the interest that belongs to one of the earliest cities of the country; the interest that belongs to a town that has a famous history, and also it has the fortune to have the added interest which belongs to a city that has a future. [Applause.] We think of Boston and Quebec as cities interesting because of the historical associations that linger about them. Richmond has that interest. We think of St. Paul and Galveston as cities rapidly growing—as cities having hopes and anticipations. Richmond has also that interest.

This country—this central part of the United States with its harbors open to the commerce of the world, has every advantage needed to give to Richmond the leading place among the cities of the continent. If we look to facilities and advantages for manufacture, water-power, people, materials, granite, marble, iron and coal—all these advantages belong to this city. Mining and manufactories are to give to Richmond wealth, population and fame, and we look to Richmond as having prospects quite equal to those of the most fortunate of our cities. [Applause.] In the past, under the slave-holding system, the land of Virginia was owned mainly in great tracts with sparse rural population. Now, under the new system, these lands are to be cut up gradually, and a denser rural population will be found. In your State, in former times, the man of ambition, the man of enterprise looked to the possession of a great plantation as the object of his desires. Hereafter there will be more feeling in behalf of employment, that makes great cities. Under the former system these great influences that make cities were lost. Then, my friends,—but I am detaining you too long in speaking of Richmond, when there are persons here better able than I am to talk on this subject. I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgments for this kind reception.

Patriotic speeches were made by Secretary Evarts, John Sherman, R. W. Thompson, Attorney-General Devens, Gen. Morgan, U. S. Senator from Alabama, and Dr. Curry; after which the Presidential party were escorted to the quarters provided for them in the Ballard House.

The scenes along the line of march are hardly to be described. The sidewalks were densely crowded along the route, and from every window and other available points of view the eager thousands struggled to obtain a satisfactory view of the procession. The cheering of the men and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies was almost continuous along the line of march, and as the four-horse barouche containing the President approached the Exchange Hotel, the immense crowd gathered gave him a hearty reception, which he acknowledged, as he frequently had done along the line of march, by rising from his seat and bowing with uncovered head.

THE FRUIT INTEREST.—We see it stated in one of our exchanges that the "fruit culture in this country has attained proportions hardly realized even by enthusiastic pomologists. According to recent official statements the land devoted to this branch of industry approximately amounts to four and a half million acres. Pretty accurate calculations have assigned to it 112,000,000 apple trees, 28,000,000 pear trees, 112,275,000 peach trees, and 141,269,000 grape vines. The total value of the fruit crop throughout the country is set down at $133,216,700, an amount equal to half the value of the wheat crop. To this sum apples contribute $50,400,000; pears, 14,130,000; peaches, $37,130,000; grapes, $3,180,000; strawberries, $5,400,000; and other fruit, $10,432,000.

What North Carolina is Worth.

Mr. A. J. Partin, the excellent and courteous clerk in the Auditor's office, has just finished up his "recapitulation" of tax returns for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1876, from which we get the following values of real and personal property in the State for that year:

Value of land,	$ 74,221,398
" town property,	17,458,520
" Horses, Mules, Cattle, &c.	16,130,858
" Farming Utensils, money on hand or on deposit, credits, &c.,	40,753,781
Total,	$148,564,557

We give below the totals of taxable property in the State for the years 1872, 73, '74 and '75, by which may be seen the fluctuations in those years, which, no doubt, are owing more to vagaries of assessors than to changes in value:

In 1872,	$124,821,456
1873,	143,723,813
1874,	139,068,361
1875,	152,546,023

TAXABLE POLLS.

1875. White, 99,417. Colored, 50,755
1876. " 103,307. " 52,599

The aggregate of the value of real and personal property of the State, for 1877, has not yet been completed.—*Raleigh News.*

Our Bankers and Our Farmers.

The Raleigh *Observer* says: Among the most important events of Fair week was the adoption by the Agricultural Society of the following resolutions, introduced by Captain Thigpen, on the subject of our banking system:

WHEREAS, Cheap money, in our present impoverished condition, is to the farmer of vital importance; and whereas, the oppressive and prohibitory United States tax on State Banks of ten per cent. is now not necessary, if it ever was, and creates a moneyed monopoly in the national banks, and is dangerous to liberty; therefore,

Resolved, By the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be respectfully requested to procure the repeal of said tax, to the end that we may have State Banks, as before the war, not interfering with the present National Banks.

Resolved, further, That our Senators and Representatives procure the repeal of the said ten per cent. tax as to North Carolina, if a general law is not passed repealing said tax.

North Carolina and the Congressional Committees.

Last night the northern mail brought a complete official list of standing and select committees of the House of Representatives, Forty-Fifth Congress. Our delegation is assigned as follows:

Mr. Robbins, on the Committee of Ways and Means, Committe on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

Mr. Yates, Committee on Banking and Currency, Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings.

Mr. Davis, Committee of Claims, Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. Waddell, Committee on Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Steele, Committee on Agriculture, Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. Scales, Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, Committee on Militia.

Mr. Vance, Chairman Committee on Patents, Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

Mr. Brogden, Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, Select Committee on the Revision of the laws Regulating the Counting of the Electoral Votes for President and Vice President.

A Speech by Mr. Tilden.

HIS VIEWS OF POLITICS.

Ex-Gov. Tilden was serenaded on Saturday evening by the Young Men's Democratic Club at his house in Gramercy Park. A large number of visitors were received in the dwelling, and a great crowd assembled in the street in front. When Mr. Tilden appeared at his door he was received with loud applause.—After a few remarks by Augustus Schell, who declared that Mr. Tilden was honestly elected President, the latter delivered an address.

Mr. Tilden first spoke of the benefit he had derived physically from his foreign trip. He then reviewed briefly the advantages which this country ought to derive from commercial exchanges with England. The barbarous revenue system of this country would have to be relaxed, so as not to retard the natural processes of trade. The present election involved the choice of the State officers who composed the administrative boards. Gov. Robinson was wise, able, and unswerving in his administration, and needed the co-operation of those officers who formed his Cabinet.

The gentlemen in nomination, Mr. Tilden thought, would co-operate in the reform policy which he had himself the honor to begin. He would have a more united support in the Canal Board than Mr. Tilden had. The election, although for State officers, had relations to national politics to which those present would expect him to allude. The condemnation by the people of the gravest political crime in the history of the country, by which the result of the Presidential election was set aside and reversed, was general and overwhelming. At this point some one cried, "We know you got robbed," to which Mr. Tilden quickly replied: "I did not get robbed; the people got robbed. [Cheers.] I had before me on one side a course of laborious services on which health and even life might be perilled, and on the other a period of relaxation and ease. But to the people it was a robbery of the dearest rights of American citizens."

The speaker declared that the Declaration of Independence, bills of rights, the State constitutions, had ceased to have significance to the American mind. It was necessary to go back in thought to the time when they were adopted. In forming the government of the United States it was intended to take every precaution against the evils which had previously existed. The army was to be kept down to a nominal number, the functions of the Federal Government were to be so limited as to prevent the dangerous growth of an office-holding class and of corrupt influences. The State governments were preserved as a counterpoise to federal usurpation.

Mr. Tilden then said:

"The increase of power in the Federal Government during the last twenty years, the creation of a vast office-holding class, with its numerous dependents, and the growth of the means of corrupt influence, have well-nigh destroyed the balance of our complex system. It was my judgment in 1876 that public opinion, demanding a change of administration, needed to embrace two-thirds of the people who, at the beginning of the canvass, in order to cast a majority of votes at the election. If this tendency is not arrested its inevitable result will be the practical destruction of our system. Let the Federal Government grasp power over the great questions of our country and acquire the means of addressing their interests and their fears; let it take jurisdiction of riots which it is the duty of the State to suppress; let it find pretexts for increasing the army, and soon those in possession of the Government will have a power with which no opposition can successfully compete. [Applause.] The experience of France under the Third Napoleon shows that, with elective forms and universal suffrage, despotism can be established and maintained. In the canvass of 1876 the federal government embarked in the contest with unscrupulous activity. A member of the Cabinet was the head of a partisan committee. Agents stood at the doors of the pay offices to exact contributions from official subordinates.—The whole office holding class were made to exhaust their power. Even the army, for the first time, to the disgust of the soldiers and many of the officers, was moved about the country as an electioneering instrument. All this was done under the eye of the beneficiary of it, who was making the air vocal with professions of civil service reform to be begun after he had himself exhausted all the immoral advantages of civil service abuses. Public opinion in some States was overborne by corrupt influences and by fraud. But so strong was the desire for reform that the Democratic candidates received 4,300,000 suffrages. This was a majority of the popular vote of about 300,000, and of 1,250,000 of the white citizens. It was a vote 700,000 larger than Gen. Grant received in 1872, and 1,300,000 larger than he received in 1868. For all that, the rightfully elected candidates of the Democratic party were counted out, and a great fraud triumphed which the American people have not condoned, and will never condone. [Prolonged applause and cheers.] Yes, the crime will never be condoned and it never should be. I do not denounce the fraud as affecting my personal interests, but because it stabbed the very foundations of free government. [Loud cheers.] I swear in the presence of you all, and I call upon you to bear witness to the oath, to watch, during the remainder of my life, over the rights of the citizens of our country with a jealous care. Such a usurpation must never occur again, and I call upon you to unite with me in the defence of our sacred and precious inheritance. The government of the people must not be suffered to become only an empty name. [Loud Applause.]

Letter from Hon. W. M. Robbins —Postal Facilities for North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.

Editor Sentinel:

DEAR SIR:—In the last issue of your paper I find a brief editorial upon the "mail facilities" of our State, in which you cast some censure upon the delegation in Congress, intimating that they take "little interest in this matter." I know you cannot wish to do injustice, and therefore I ask space to say a word for myself as one of the delegation; the others can speak for themselves.

No subject has engaged more of my attention here than that of improving our mail arrangements. As evidence of it, I refer you to the statutes passed since 1873 in which you will find *twenty-eight* new mail routes in the Seventh district which I have procured the establishment of by Act of Congress. I have also had service renewed on several routes where it had been stopped, and increased on several others. I have had at least *sixty two* of the existing postoffices in the district either re-opened, (having formerly been dropped,) or newly established where there were none before.—Gentlemen in various parts of the district who have corresponded with me on this subject will corroborate these statements and bear witness to my earnest and prompt efforts to get everything done that has been asked for, and also that I have generally succeeded. As the Postmaster General has absolute control over some branches of the business, it is not always possible to *make* him do exactly what is wished, but I never fail to urge him importunately.

You are right in telling the people to communicate their wants on this subject—and indeed every other subject—to their representatives. Such communications have never in a single case been neglected by me.

Our mail arrangements in North Carolina are not as satisfactory as they ought to be. This is mainly due to the vicious, rig-rag, irregular system of mail lines which we inherited from other days. There is in fact *no system* about them. They have been laid out, pieced, twisted and turned, as chance or whim dictated, until the result is a chaotic tangle, not to be made serviceable without destroying it and putting in its place a better planned system.

I hope to be able to get this done before the time comes for letting the routes out to contract again. The right way is to run the principal lines parallel with each other to the court-houses and other leading towns in each county, and thence distribute the mails by minor routes to country offices. A North Carolinian will likely be at the head of the postal committee in this Congress, so there will be a favorable chance to get this important plan perfected. It is the system which has been adopted in the new States of the West, and their mail facilities are, in consequence, much more convenient than in the older States. It can and must be adopted in North Carolina, for nothing short of this will, in my opinion, remedy the evils of our mail service about which there is such general complaint.

Pardon the length of this letter. I hope it is not so long but that it may find a place in various newspapers which have contained hard hits at us here, about this business.

Very respectfully,
WM. M. ROBBINS.

AN OFFICE-SEEKER'S EXPERIENCE.—A young but enthusiastic Democrat of Salisbury went to Washington two weeks ago, to try the office market. He was sure the best thing in the government was waiting for him there, and all he had to do was to go and say, "I'm ready to take it." A surging crowd of eager, anxious men was rushing past his hotel door next morning after his arrival. He watched them for a few moments, and followed with his eye the long string up and down the street, then turning to his friend at his side exclaimed, "Major, who in thunder are these excited men?" "Office-seekers," was the calm reply.—"Well, by thunder, I'm going back to my butchering pen—good-bye." And thus it happens we have an active, energetic man filling a useful place at home again. Who will go next?—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Foreign News.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Advices from Constantinople indicate a change in the ministry in the interest of peace.

The Russians were repulsed in an assault on Plevna from the east. Their loss was considerable, but it is supposed that the attack was a demonstration to mask a Russian movement to establish themselves on the Sophia road.

There is much discontent in Roumania concerning the war. There is hardly a family in Moldavia which has not lost a relative. The full strength of the Roumanian army was sent into the field at the beginning of the war. Some companies now have only one officer, and as there are no reserve officers to replace those who have been killed, the army is disorganized. After the engagement of the 19th the Roumanians threatened to matiny if any further attempts were made to lead them to certain death.

A large body of Russian troops are massed at Tirnova, and reinforcements are pushing forward with the supposed design of crossing the Balkans this winter.

A despatch to the *Times* from St. Petersburg says, the idea is rapidly gaining ground here that perhaps the war may be finished this year. Certainly a great effort will be made to accomplish such a result. It is generally believed that in the event of success, Russia will demand free passage of the straits, and the autonomy of Northern Bulgaria put under some German Prince with a guarantee of the great powers.

The Russian official bulletins report continued progress on Plevna and Orchanie, and the Lovatz and Orchanie roads. Teteven and Turskilsaver are occupied by infantry and cavalry, and a cavalry detachment has penetrated to the Yablanitza Pass in pursuit of the retreating Turks.

A Turkish force numbering between three and four thousand men, from south of the Balkans, attacked a Russian force at Mahren, south of Elenac. After three hours fighting the Turks retreated, leaving one hundred dead and many wounded.

A *Times* special from Poredin contains the following: The Turkish loss at the capture by the Russians of the position near Gwinje Cubruik, on the 24th of October, was at least four thousand killed, besides the wounded and prisoners. The Russians succeded in storming the position at the third attempt. They accuse the Turks of twice luring them under a destructive fire by displaying the white flag.

The *Times* Bucharest correspondent says the Russians are fortifying the positions at Dubruik and Telischo, as they are threatened with a combined attack by Osman and Chevket Pashas.

LATEST.—A severe attack was made Monday on the Turkish positions. There was fighting along the whole line. After ten hours the Turkish centre was driven in and the Turks compelled to fall back. Muhktar Pasha was slightly wounded. A strong Turkish force is advancing to the relief of Plevna.

NORTH CAROLINA
State Life Insurance Company
RALEIGH, N. C.
Capital - - 200,000.

OFFICERS.

HON. KEMP P. BATTLE, President.
F. H. CAMERON, Vice President.
W. H. HICKS, Secretary & Treasurer.
DR. BURKE HAYWOOD, Med. Director.
Dr. W. I. ROYSTER, Assist. Med. Director.
PROF. EDWARD P. SMITH, Actuary.
J. B. BATCHELOR, Attorney.
O. H. PERRY, Supervising Agent.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Kemp P. Battle, Late Treasurer of N. Carolina
Hon. T. M. Holt, Holt Linen & Yarn Manufacturing Society.
Dr. W. J. Hawkins, Late Prof. M. & S. in U. S. A. L. & E.
Hon. John Manning, Attorney at Law.
Gen. W. R. Cox, Late Solicitor Sixth District.
Col. L. W. Humphrey, Pres. Atlantic & N. C. R. R.
Col. W. E. Anderson, Pres. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Raleigh.
John H. Dillard, Cashier Raleigh National Bank.
Hon. A. A. McKoy, Judge Fourth District.
Capt. A. S. Merrimon, Attorney at Law.
Maj. F. H. Cameron, Late State Agent for N. A. L. Ins. Co.
J. C. Mellon, N. C. Home Superintendent.
J. B. Batchelor, Counsellor and Attorney at Law.
J. C. Drake, Cashier Raleigh National Bank.
Col. Walter Clark, Attorney at Law, Raleigh, N. C.
W. C. Upchurch, Commission Merchant.
Hon. J. C. Pate, Member Congress Fourth District.
John Nichols, Principal Deaf and D. Asylum.
Col. John A. Gilmer, Greensboro, Attorney at Law.
Gen. Rufus Barringer, Charlotte, Attorney at Law.
Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Raleigh, Medical Director.
John D. Williams, Fayetteville, Pres. Cit. Nat. Bank.
W. D. Honeycutt, Wilson, President Bank of Wilson.
John W. Fries, Salem, Cotton Manufacturer.
Capt. A. B. Andrews, Raleigh, N. Carolina Rail Road.

Has issued nearly 2,000 policies. Prudent, economical and energetic management has made it a thoroughly successful corporation, and the leading Life Company in the State.

Issues every desirable form of Policy at as low rates as are consistent with prudence and safety. Imposes no useless restriction upon residence or travel. Policies non-forfeitable after two or three annual payments. Has FIVE DOLLARS OF ASSETS for every dollar of LIABILITIES, with which to secure Policy Holders.

ALL LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

Its entire assets loaned and invested in NORTH CAROLINA, to foster and encourage Home Enterprises, and to protect and assist our own people.

With these facts before them, will the people of North Carolina continue to send out of the State annually, thousands upon thousands of dollars to build up Foreign Companies, when they can secure insurance equally reliable and on as good terms in their own

HOME COMPANY,

managed by some of the best and most prominent citizens of the State, and where every dollar of premium paid is invested in our own State, and among our own people?

O. H. PERRY, Supervising Agent.
J. W. FRIES, Agent, Salem, N. C.
C. W. TAYLOR, Special Agent, Winston, N. C.
Feb. 17, 1877. 7-1y

NEW STYLES OF IMPORTED
DRESS GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER,
Among which are a CHOICE lot of
ENGLISH MATELASSES,
(Desirably Cheap.)
We offer a choice selection of GOODS at low prices. J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 24, 1877.

THE FAMOUS DR. WARNER'S
HEALTH CORSETS,
AND COOLEY'S
CORK CORSETS,
For sale by J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 24, 1877.

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

Lodge Directory.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 36, I. O. O. F., Meets every Tuesday night, in the Hall over Siddall's Store, at 8 o'clock. J. H. MASTEN, N. G.
F. M. KEITH, Secretary.

SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, same Hall as above, at 8 o'clock. C. E. CRIST, Scribe. J. H. SHULTZ, C. P.

SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Meets every Wednesday night, same Hall as above, at 8 o'clock. C. E. CRIST, C. C. J. H. SHULTZ, K of R & S.

SALEM LODGE, No. 89, A. F. & A. M. Meets on the 1st Thursday in every month, same Hall as above, at 7½ o'clock. W. G. BAHNSON, W. M. E. A. EBERT, Secretary.

WINSTON CHAPTER, No. 4, ROYAL ARCH MASONS. Meets in the Masonic Hall at Winston, each first and third Friday night of every month. C. S. HAUSER, Sec. H. T. BAHNSON, H. P.

WINSTON LODGE, I. O. O. G. T. Meets in Commissioners' Hall, Salem, every Thursday, at 8 o'clock. J. R. JOHNSON, W. C. T. W. S. COWELL, Jr., Secretary.

JOB PRINTING.

of every description done at this Office, in First Class Style, and upon the most reasonable terms.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE MORAVIAN open-air services in Winston, have been suspended for the past few weeks. Service will hereafter to be held in Mr. Jacob-Tice's Hall, east of the Court-House Square. Service next Sunday at 3 o'clock, P. M.
All are cordially invited to attend.

READ the list of unclaimed letters at the Post Office.

THERMOMETER fell to 26 Wednesday morning.

SEE prospectus of the PRESS on last page.

Rev. Mr. ALBEA preached at Waughtown, Sunday.

OYSTERS retail at 35 cts. per quart. 25c a plate "fixed up."

ANOTHER CHANGE of schedule spoken of as the next thing in order.

☞ YOU can get just what kind of a stove you want, from S. E. Allen, *Winston*, N. C.

The SERIES of meetings in African Church are well attended.

ANOTHER opossum was lifted from the chicken roost of Mr. L. Breitz, the other night.

TRAIN behind again Monday and Tuesday. Will soon have to itemize when on time.

Capt. D. P. MAST has qualified as Administrator on the estate of Dr. Theo. F. Keehln, deceased.

IF ALL our *borrowed* and *stolen* umbrellas were returned we would gladly welcome them and ask no questions.

SUSPENSION of the tobacco factories throw a good many colored employees out of work for the winter season.

GAME.—It will soon be time for the hunters and trappers to "take in" the rabbits and play havoc among the partridges.

OUR R. R. Depot, at this season of the year, is the muddiest, dirtiest, wettest and most uninviting place to be found.

THE leaves are falling and the "last rose of summer blossoms." Good-bye to the heated term, and welcome to the bracing atmosphere of winter.

WINSTON.—S. E. Allen has just returned from the northern cities, where he selected with care, a good stock of Hardware.

MERCHANTS advertising in the PRESS, upon special arrivals of new goods, will receive attractive local notice *free of charge*.

METHODIST P. N. C. CONFERENCE will meet in Winston on the 14th inst. A large number of visiting divines are expected to be present.

CLINGMAN'S BOOK, being selections from the speeches and writings of Hon. Thos. L. Clingman, of N. C., with additions and explanatory notes. For sale at the BOOKSTORE.

WAGONERS still use the old camping ground near Watkins Store as a stopping place. Fires can now be seen there nightly, but buildings will soon crowd them out.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,
Express Forwarders,
Salem, N. C., Nov. 1st, 1877.

Messrs. Editors:—This is the close of the fourth year since this office has opened, and I give you the number of packages that passed through the office each year:

1st year,	- -	5,935 Packages.
2nd "	- -	6,998 "
3rd "	- -	8,712 "
4th "	- -	9,934 "

Increase over the first year, 3,929 packages. E. S. BROWN, Ag't.

50th Year.—The popular and old established *Blum's Farmer's and Planter's Almanac*, for the year 1878, is now out. It is the fiftieth year of publication, and this is the largest edition yet issued. For sale wholesale and retail at the Bookstore.

BAD conditions of the roads occasionally throw the Mt. Airy hack behind.

A FEW of the more fortunate indulged in the late green corn luxury, last week.

J. C. BUXTON, Esq., and LADY, have returned from their bridal tour.

THE OFFICE of Winston *Sentinel* and Keith's Job Office have consolidated.

A BAND of Italian musicians in town complain bitterly of hard times and the weather.

PORKERS are fattening well these days. Owners striving for biggest hogs and most grease.

PRAYER.—The Wednesday evening Prayer Meetings in the Moravian Church are very interesting and well attended.

FORSYTH COUNTY Superior Court opens on next Monday, 12th, His Honor Judge Cox, presiding.

TWO COACHES conveyed all visitors to the Quaker-Meeting at New Garden, Sunday. The 35 cents *extra* hurt.

PRICES of tobacco at the warehouses are low. The quantity as well as quality of the weed produced regulating prices somewhat.

JOHN KIMEL, son of George Kimel, accidentally fell from a wagon the other day, spraining his ankle.

THE town lamps, some of them, are lighted at 5, P. M. these short days. The early start has become necessary to enable the lamplighter to finish his round in due time.

SHIPPING.—A number of our business men are shipping apples to other points, viz: Richmond, Newbern, Raleigh, Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY, since the influx of specie, is becoming scarce, and change among the tradesmen an item. Money in general seems to be scarce.—Are we to have another panic?

THE President has set apart Thursday the 29th day of November as a National Thanksgiving day. See proclamation on last page. Our Governor will probably issue a proclamation for the observance of the same day in this State.

The WEATHER last week was so mild and pleasant that the flowers commenced to bud and re-bloom. The atmosphere has changed and it is cool and frosty at present.

S. E. ALLEN wants the numerous readers of the *Press* to know that, with the late additions to his stock, he is now prepared to fill your HARDWARE and HOUSE-FURNISHING BILL, and that too CHEAPER than ever before.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Raleigh *News* speaks in high commendation of His Honor Judge Cox, as a gentleman and able Judge. His Honor will hold the coming Court of this county.

The SALEM LITERARY SOCIETY will present Rev. A. L. Oerter with a beautiful gold badge, in token of the respect and esteem in which the organization holds the Reverend and worthy gentleman.

STILL the Depot is filled with fresh arrivals of new goods, and the many stores are being decked in their fall and winter dress. Let all who wish to have big sales, patronize the printer.

FOUR PERSONS were immersed at the Friendship Baptist Church, Sunday, Elder Wm. Turner officiating. A large number of spectators were present to witness the ceremony.

TRADE during a portion of the past week was brisk. Besides the fair traffic in fruit, a number of mountain wagons visited town, loaded with apples, chestnuts and other products of the mountain country.

PERSONAL.—We were pleased to see in our midst again, our old friend and former citizen Floridore A. Keehln, Esq., from Denmark, Tenn., after an absence of 18 years. Mr. K., was formerly a typo in this office. He looks well and seemingly enjoys the manifold blessings of life. He leaves a daughter at school here.

BE CAREFUL.—Parties riding or driving in town cannot be two careful. We saw a very narrow escape of a lady, Saturday, being run over, while crossing the street, by a gentleman riding very fast down town. We only give this as an instance, showing what might happen if proper precaution be not observed.

THE PRESS is published in the interests of our home section. Encourage and patronize your *home paper* by adding your name to our subscription book. Merchants and tradesmen should advertise, as strangers are apt to judge the business of a place by the advertising columns of the local paper.

REVENUE SEIZURE.—Last Saturday afternoon, Revenue officer McCormick, of Greensboro, with assistance, entered a house near the Depot and found in the cellar some 26 barrels of liquor without stamps, a lot of empty ones and a barrel or two of vinegar. The whole was seized and conveyed to the store-house, for safe keeping, until further action is taken in the matter. There are numerous rumors afloat relative to the seizure, owner, &c., but all are mere suppositions, and we could not arrive at anything more definite.

SWEET POTATOES 40 cents per bushel.

The SALEM MUSICAL SOCIETY have commenced their winter evening practicings.

A COLORED female Quaker preacher explained spiritual doctrine to the colored folks in Winston, Tuesday.

A CORRESPONDENT from East Bend favors us with some useful receipts.—Read them.

THE District School at Piney Grove, Davidson County, has quite a number of scholars enrolled this session. Miss E. J. Teague is the efficient teacher.

A LETTER of recent date to relatives, report Mrs. Bahnson and G. F. Bahnson safe, having reached as far as Plymouth, England, on the way to their destination in Germany.

OUR FARMERS are longing for a dry spell. The almost continuous rains upon the river, have rendered wheat sowing impossible, and many farmers as yet have only a small portion of that crop seeded.

THERE ARE MORE Young Ladies at Salem Female Academy than there have been for years, and S. E. Allen has never before had as complete a Stock of Hardware as he has now.

THE MONTHLY MISSIONARY PRAYER MEETING in the Moravian Church on Monday evening last, was a pleasant gathering, although the disagreeable weather kept many away. All present felt that "it was good to be there."—Rev. Edward Rondthaler, the pastor, conducted the services in his usual earnest manner. Addresses were delivered by Rev. J. T. Zorn, Principal of Salem Female Academy, giving a brief and interesting sketch of some of the Missionary congregations, and urging their support by the prayers and contributions of the congregations. He stated that several of the churches in Jamaica had become independent, self-supporting congregations, and closed with a recital of the recent revival going on among the churches on that Island. Brother Byron Spaugh then arose, and in a brief and animated address, urged upon the members of our church to a lively interest in holy things, remarking that church action at home aided much to support those who labored abroad. "Good news from home" always gave the missionaries renewed energy in the arduous duties they had to perform.

Rt. Rev. E. A. deSchweinitz also addressed the meeting in an appropriate manner. He alluded to the necessity of the prayers of all in behalf of our missionary brethren, and also more liberally in our contributions, more particularly, as funds were needed to liquidate a heavy debt, incurred in supporting the missionary cause. He stated that it was a great mistake that there were large reserve funds, from which these necessary expenses could be drawn. Our church was small, and could not, without the aid of friends, carry on the extensive mission work. He urged every Society in the church, and individual members, particularly, to give liberally towards paying this debt.

Rev. L. B. Wurreschke, and Bro. John H. Clewell offered up earnest prayers in behalf of the cause of the Redeemer. We hope and believe that much good will result from these meetings.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—The following order of business was transacted at the Commissioners' Court, Monday:

John S. Hickey & Co., were released from $6,300 tax, excess of valuation of stock of tobacco, etc. The Sheriff and tax collector to be furnished with a copy of order.

Belews' Creek township was divided into two School Districts for colored race. Belews' Creek to be the boundary line; that portion of the township on the upperside to be known as No. 2 and and that on the lower side as No. 3.—Appointed as committee for District 3, Samuel Haizlip, Elias Frazer and Fuel Hairston; and for the other District, Giles Hairston, Starling Campbell and Henderson Brooks.

J. C. Fleming was released from payment of tax on $100 valuation of real estate. Also A. C. Sheppard released from taxes on $5,470 valuation, owing to an error in tax list.

F. M. Pratt appointed by the Board as overseer on Hausertown road from m. post in Oldtown to the township line.

Ordered that Joseph Little be appointed overseer in place of Joe Whicker, on road running by James A. Williamson's place, beginning at Caleb Idol's spring, running west, to forks of the road near Caleb Sapp's.

J. A. Nifong appointed overseer on road from Crater's Mill, Silas Creek, to Alex. Mock's.

James Kimel to oversee work on Lexington road from Pope's Bridge to X roads at Lucy Mock's.

Robt. Hitchcock was appointed overseer of Germanton road from Winston to James Crows.

S. J. Fishel appointed overseer of Lexington road from Lucy Mocks X roads to Salisbury road near Salem Creek.

F. G. Schaum, Agt., for Marbury Bros., released from tax on $50,000 valuation of property, on tax books by error of assessor. Also Mrs. P. E. Webb released from tax on $120 valuation of real estate. And Mrs. M. C. Benton, owing to error of assessor's book, was released from the payment of tax of $2,000 on solvent credits.

Henry Carter was allowed 40 cts per day for keeping Geo. Brooks, col., while confined from effects of a wound received recently.

Asa Jones, John Carter and John Butner were appointed committee to condemn the lands of Johnson Vest, (one acre) for a colo district School House site, in South Fork township, to assess valuation of the same and report proceeding to a future meeting of Board.

Anthony Joyce allowed and paid $40 for work done and stone furnished for Court-House fence.

Mrs. Wiley Shouse paid $1.00 a month for keeping her daughter for October and November.

The Clerk of Board ordered to ascertain the number of copies of Battle's Revisal and J. P's. dockets wanting to supply the magistrates in this county and make a requisition on Secretary of the State for copies of the same.

J. W. Masten was paid $3.15 for cleaning out well at the jail, etc.

Upon reconsideration of an order made at a meeting of Board on the 30th day of October, 1877, relative to instituting suit against J. W. Alspaugh, H. W. Fries and I. G. Lash, to recover $455.93 balance due of the R. R. tax for 1870-'71, which sum said Alspaugh claimed was due him for extra service and losses sustained in collection of said tax. It was ordered by the Board that said Alspaugh, Fries and Lash be allowed to retain $255.93 for said services and losses out of the $455.93.

FOR THE PRESS.

EAST BEND, Oct. 17, 1877.

Editors of People's Press:—I send you a cure for horse distemper, which I never knew to fail. It was used by the late Dr. G. F. Wilson, formerly of Bethania, and known all over your county. He cured horses for one dollar, and sold receipts for five dollars. I paid five dollars myself, and have cured many horses:

7 grains Corrosive Sublimate.
5 grains Red Precipitate.

Put the Corrosive Sublimate on a shovel, heat until it blubbers up, then powder it fine, and mix with the Red Precipitate. Make up some stiff corn dough, put the medicine in the middle of the dough, about the size of a very small hen's egg. Hold up the horses head as though you were going to drench him; draw his tongue out and throw the lump of dough as far down the throat as possible, so he will swallow it without chewing. *Do not let the horse have any water for twenty-four hours*, and the cure is completed.

I also send you a rule by which you can ascertain the weight of hogs or cattle:

Measure around behind the shoulders in inches. Then from tail to front of shoulder blade in inches; multiply them together, and divide by 144. Then for a hog that measures from 5 to 7 feet around multiply that amount by 23, which will give you the weight. For smaller hogs multiply by 16, and for pigs by 11.

This rule is for fat Hogs or cattle. If you think proper you can publish in your paper. My hog Conny, is 76 inches around, 58 in length, 1st of October.

76
58
608
380

144)4408(30½
432 23
88 90
60
11½ lbs.

Nett, 70½

R. C. POINDEXTER.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the GERMAN SYRUP cannot be too widely known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

You need not neglect your business when troubled with a cough or cold, if you only use a reliable remedy at once. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best remedy we know of. Price only 25 cents.

DIED.

In this place on last Saturday, the 3d inst., Miss JUSTINA STOCKBERGER, aged 93 years.

The deceased was one of our oldest residents, and even to many a native Salemite, now residents in other States, the name of "Pata Ustena" will sound familiar.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C., November 1st, 1877.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. Nancy Cook, Miss Alice Davis, Miss Mollie J. Mitchell, Mrs. Eliza Jones, Mrs. Nancy W. Lee, Mrs. Lucinda Mack, (col.), Miss Mary Michel, Miss Sarah Pofford, Mrs. Alice White.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

J. M. Brown, J. B. Bodenhamer, H. V. Clodfelter, P. H. Henley, A. H. Julian, Edward Maynard, G. W. Mexell, Benj. Moore, M. F. Nason, F. L. Reynolds, Ruffin Sides, (col.,) 2, Jacob White, D. B. Yancey.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Winston Tobacco Market.

LUGS.—Common, 3 00 to 3 50; Good working, 3 50 to 5 00; Bright medium smokers, 5 00 to 7 00; Fancy smokers, 8 00 to 12 50.

LEAF.—Common, 300 to 5 00; Good, 5 00 to 7 00; Fine, 8 00 to 10 00; Medium wrappers, 7 00 to 10 00; Yellow wrappers, 15 00 to 20 00; Fancy wrappers, 25 00 to 40 00; Mahogany medium, 12 00 to 20 00; Mahogany good, 20 00 to 30 00.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SNYDER'S
CURATIVE PADS!
A sure cure for **Torpid Liver** and all diseases arising therefrom, Lame, Kidney, Spine, Bladder, Womb, and all Female Diseases. **Chills and Fever,** Costiveness, DYSPEPSIA, Headache. Our LIVER, LUNG and AGUE PAD, $2. KIDNEY and SPINAL PAD $3. Pad for FEMALE WEAKNESS, $3.—We send them by mail free on receipt of price. Address E. F. SNYDER & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

AGENTS WANTED!
FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS
WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.,
829 BROADWAY, New York City
CHICAGO, Ill.; NEW ORLEANS, La.,
Or SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

WONDER UPON WONDER.
GIVEN AWAY.—A strange, mysterious and most extraordinary Book, entitled "THE BOOK OF WONDERS." Containing, with numerous curious pictorial illustrations, the mysteries of the Heavens and Earth, Natural and Super-Natural, Oddities, Whimsical, Strange Curiosities, Witches and Witchcraft, Dreams, Superstitions, Absurdities, Fabulous, Enchantment, &c. In order that all may see this curious book, the publishers have resolved to give it away to all that desire it. Address by postal card, F. GLEASON & Co., 738 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

40 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name, 10 cts., post paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

BEATTY PIANO, ORGAN, best. ☞ Look? startling News. Organs, 12 stops, $55. Pianos only $130, cost $650. Cir. Free. D. F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

$5 TO **$20** per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

JACKSON'S BEST
SWEET NAVY CHEWING TOBACCO
was awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for its fine chewing qualities, the excellence and lasting character of its sweetening and flavoring. If you want the best tobacco ever made ask your grocer for this, and see that each plug bears our blue strip trade mark with words Jackson's Best on it. Sold wholesale by all jobbers. Send for Sample to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturers, Petersburg, Va.

PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE.
A NO. 5 WASHINGTON HAND PRESS,
OR
HALF-MEDIUM
GORDON PRESS.
BOTH IN GOOD ORDER.
Inquire at this OFFICE.

S. E. ALLEN,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Iron,
Nails,
Stoves,
Window Glass,
Sash,
Blinds and Doors,
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE,
WINSTON, N. C.
HAS ALSO A FULL LINE OF
ACORN COOKING
AND
HEATING STOVES.
GET THE BEST
ACORN WOOD COOK
AND
HEATER.

Last Call for Taxes.

In compliance with the requirements of law, I will make a second round, for the purpose of collecting the unpaid taxes now due, and I hope the delinquents will meet me promptly at the following times and places and pay up:

Old Town,	Thursday,	Nov. 1st
Butner's Hotel,	Friday,	" 2d
Winston,	Saturday,	" 3d
Benj. Hampton's,	Monday,	" 5th
Lewisville,	Tuesday	" 6th
Vienna,	Wednesday,	" 7th
E. L. Reed's,	Thursday,	" 8th
Bethania,	Friday,	" 9th
Bitting's Store,	Saturday,	" 10th
Crews' School House,	Monday,	" 26th
Widow Clinard's,	Tuesday,	" 27th
John Robertson's,	Wednesday	" 28th
Kernersville,	Thursday,	" 29th
Crim's X Roads,	Friday,	" 30th
Salem Chapel,	Saturday,	Dec. 1st

The tax for State and County is $2 on the Poll and 63 cents on the $100 valuation of property. For Railroad, $2 on the Poll and 90¢ on the $100 valuation of property.

The time allowed me, by act of the Legislature, for collecting the taxes is short, and I hope the tax payers will meet me promptly at the above named places, pay up their taxes, and save costs, as further indulgence can not be given.

Oct. 25, 1877. JOHN G. HILL, Sheriff.

GLASS WARE.
A choice selection of
BOHEMIAN,
FANCY,
AND TABLE
GLASSWARE.
NEW STYLES AND CHEAP.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 24, 1877. J. L. FULKERSON.

ALWAYS READY
WITH
SEASONABLE GOODS.
THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, has filled it with a very handsome and
FRESH STOCK OF
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Notions, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, Crockery, Hardware, Stationery, &c.
which I offer to the public
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Country produce taken in exchange for goods at market rates.
E. A. EBERT.
Salem, N. C., April, 6th, 1877.—14-tf.

TUTT'S PILLS
A Noted Divine says
They are worth their weight in gold.
READ WHAT HE SAYS:
DR. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation, and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

TUTT'S PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE KIDNEY COMPLAINT.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.

Dr. Tutt has been engaged in the practice of medicine thirty years, and for a long time was demonstrator of anatomy in the Medical College of Georgia, hence perhaps using Pills have the guarantees that they are prepared on scientific principles, and are free from all quackery.
He has succeeded in combining in them the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a *strengthener, tonic, appetizer, and a purifier of the blood.*
Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.
The rapidity with which *pounds take on flesh*, while under the influence of these pills, of itself indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, and hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and all diseases arising from Imparting health and strength to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.
Gray Hair can be changed to a glossy black by a single application of Dr. TUTT'S HAIR DYE. It acts like magic, and is warranted as harmless as water. Price $1.00. Office 35 Murray St., N. Y.

WHAT IS QUEEN'S DELIGHT?
Read the Answer
It is a plant that grows in the South, and is specially adapted to the cure of diseases of that climate. It is
NATURE'S OWN REMEDY,
Entering at once into the blood, expelling all scrofulous, syphilitic, and rheumatic affections. Alone, it is a searching alterative, but when combined with Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, and other herbs, it forms
Dr. Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight,
The most powerful blood purifier known to medical science for the cure of old ulcers, diseased joints, foul discharges from the ears and nostrils, abscesses, skin diseases, dropsy, kidney complaint, evil effects of secret practices, disordered liver and spleen. Its use strengthens the nervous system, imparts a fair complexion, and builds up the body with
HEALTHY, SOLID FLESH.
As an antidote to syphilitic poison it is strongly recommended. Hundreds of cases of the worst type have been radically cured by it. Being purely vegetable its continued use will do no harm. The best time to take it is during the summer and fall; and instead of debility, headache, fever and ague, you will enjoy robust health. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.00. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.
BY VIRTUE of a decree issued by the Probate Court of Forsyth county, authorizing me as Executrix of Jos. Masten, deceased, to make real estate assets, I will expose to public sale to the best and highest bidder at the Court-House door in Winston, on **November 12th, 1877,** the following valuable real estate: A fine Plantation of about 175 acres, adjoining the lands of M. Masten's estate, H. H. Siddall and others, situated within one and a half miles of Winston, and convenient to the rail road. On the farm is a good **DWELLING,** Barn, and all necessary out houses, a splendid Well of water within ten feet of the house and twenty feet of barn. There is also a choice peach and apple orchard of about 12 acres. It has about 75 acres of bottom land, very rich, producing the finest hay. The farm contains about
100 Acres of Cleared Land,
producing fine Tobacco and Grain; the balance native forest of hearty timber. This place, provided with every convenience, and located near the growing town of Winston, will make one of the most pleasant homes and desirable farms in Western Carolina. At the same time and place,
TWENTY ACRES OF FINE TIMBERED LAND,
within four miles of Winston, adjoining the lands of Charles Tuttle and others.
One Vacant Lot,
in the town of Winston, located near the tobacco factories of Bitting, Brown and others. Also ONE LOT, containing about 8 acres, in Winston, adjoining the lots of Dr. Bynum, J. H. White and others, very fine for building purposes.
The above real estate will be sold on the following terms: A credit of six and twelve months, bond with approved security for the payment of purchase money, and title retained until payment of the same, $200 cash to be paid on the farm.
Geo. B. Everitt, Esq., will take pleasure in giving any information desired concerning the above lands.
A. E. MASTEN,
Executrix of J. Masten.
G. B. EVERITT, Att'y. Oct. 18, 1877.

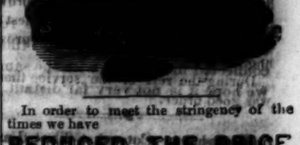
J. & P. Coats' Thread.
Wholesale Prices Reduced to 65 Cents per Dozen.
A Large supply just received, embracing all shades and colors.
Merchants will please send in their orders to
PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 5th, 1877.

THE PIONEER HOUSE.

FIRST INVENTED! LATEST IMPROVED!
THE
NEEDHAM ORGAN!
"SILVER TONGUE."
I WISH TO INFORM ALL PERSONS that I am offering great inducements in these beautiful, durable and FIRST-CLASS ORGANS.
Special Prices To Churches, Lodges, &c.
For the satisfaction of all, I make the following references to parties to whom I have sold:
J. M. Tesh, Reidsville, Rockingham Co., N. C.
H. S. Suttlemyre, Hickory, Catawba " "
S. H. Smith, Druggist, Winston, Forsyth " "
Dr. C. J. Watkins, " " "
S. H. Miller, " " "
Frank M. Messer, Salem, " "
Theophilus Kimble, " " "
Baptist Church, Mocksville, Davie " "
R. G. A. Teague, Farmington, " "
Samuel Jones, Esq., Clemmonsville, " "
Thos. D. Cooper, " " "
W. C. Strupe, " " "
Presbyterian Church, High Point, " "
Elsie (P. Charles, Abbott's Creek, " "
J. W. Griffith, Salem, " "
N. W. Beeson, Abbott's Creek, " "
P. N. Rapey, " " "
R. A. Poindexter, Mt. Airy, Yadkin " "
Samuel Walls, Abbott's Creek, " "
B. F. Eaton, Farmington, " "
The above names will satisfy you that I sell surely. Beyond all doubt, I am selling the best organ made, and by far the cheapest of any first-class organ.
By referring to the *American Cyclopædia*, Vol. 11 and 14, *Zell's Encyclopedia*, Vol. 2, *Johnson's Cyclopædia*, Vol. 3 and 9, *Annual Progress*, we find all the valuable inventions in the Reed Organ ascribed to Mr. Jeremiah Carhart, (who formerly with Mr. Needham formed the firm of Carhart & Needham) and Mr. E. P. Needham.
The "Silver Tongue" Organ is manufactured on the principles that justice demands that value should be given for money, and conceived in the belief that *Music is an art that cannot be rightly cultivated with the imperfect instrument.*
When the purchaser has taken the "Silver Tongue" to his home, he will not only be charmed by its sweet and perfect music and prosaic, but all his life can feel the pleasures and pride of those who are conscious they possess the BEST.
Orders solicited. Satisfactory terms to parties sending references in 60 or 90 days. Usual deduction for cash.
Circulars and Price Lists sent free on application.
Parties desiring to act as agents in any portion of the State will please address me at once.
Very Truly,
W. O. HARPER,
General State Agent,
Abbott's Creek, Davidson Co., N. C.
Oct. 18, 1877.-1y.

"Combines more attraction than any other."—*Beaver, (Pa.) Times.*

CHEAPEST AND BEST!
Peterson's Magazine.
FULL SIZE PAPER PATTERNS.
A supplement will be given in every number for 1878, containing a full size paper pattern for ladys' or child's dress. Every subscriber will receive, during the year, twelve of these patterns, so that these alone will be worth more than the subscription price.
"PETERSON'S MAGAZINE" contains every year, 1,000 pages, 14 steel plates, 12 colored Jarlin patterns, 12 mammoth colored fashion plates, 24 pages of music, and 900 wood cuts. Its immense circulation enables its proprietor to spend more money on splendid original stories, &c., than any other. It gives more for the money than any in the world. Its
THRILLING TALES AND NOVELETTES
are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "PETERSON." In 1878, in addition to the usual quantity of short stories, Five Original Copyright Novelettes will be given by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Mrs. F. H. Burnett, and others.
Mammoth Colored Fashion Plates
ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, *twice the usual size*, and are unequalled for beauty. They will be elegantly colored. Also, Household and other receipes; in short, everything interesting to ladies.
N. B. As the publisher now pre-pays the postage to all mail subscribers, "PETERSON" is cheaper than ever. In fact is the cheapest in the world.
TERMS:
(Always in Advance) $2.00 a Year.
2 Copies one year, for.....$3 50
3 " " " 4 80
"The Angels of Christmas," a five dollar engraving, to the person getting up the Club.
4 Copies one year, for.....$6 40
5 " " " 8 00
With an extra copy of the Magazine for 1878, as a premium, to the person getting up the Club.
6 Copies one year, for.....$ 9 60
8 " " " 12 00
11 " " " 16 00
With both an extra copy of the Magazine for 1878, and the premium picture, a five dollar engraving to the person getting up the Club.
Address, post-paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Specimens sent gratis, if written for.
Nov. 1, 1877.

METALIC Burial Cases.

In order to meet the stringency of the times we have
REDUCED THE PRICE
of these valuable Coffins 15 per cent. As they are indestructible, and when properly sealed
Preserve the Bodies of the Dead
for years, without decay. They are worth much more than fancy wooden Coffins. At present prices they are the
CHEAPEST COFFINS IN THE MARKET
We keep all sizes usually called for, and shall be pleased to show them. An examination will satisfy every one of the truth of our statements.
Patterson & Co.
Salem, N. C., August 18th, 1877.—no.34

POETRY.

LOVE LIGHTENS LABOR.

A good wife rose from her bed one morn,
And thought, with a nervous dread,
Of the piles of clothes to be washed, and more
Than a dozen mouths to be fed.
There were seeds to get for the men in the field,
And the children to fix away
To the school, and the milk to be skimmed and churned,
And all to be done that day.

It rained in the night, and all the wood
Was wet as wet could be,
There were puddings and pies to bake, beside
A lot of cake for tea.
The day was hot, and her aching head
Throbbed wearily, as she said:
"If maidens but knew what good wives know
They would be in no haste to wed!"

"Jennie, what do you think I told Ben Brown?"
Called the farmer from the well;
And a flush crept up to his bronzed brow
And his eyes half bashfully fell.
"It was this," he said, and, coming near,
He smiled, and stooping down,
Kissed her cheek—"'twas this, that you were the best
And the dearest wife in town."

The farmer went back to the field, and the wife,
In a smiling and absent way,
Sang snatches of tender little songs
She'd not sung for many a day.
The pain in her head was gone, and the clothes
Were as white as the foam of the sea;
Her bread was light and her butter was sweet
And as golden as it could be.

"Just think!" the children all cried in a breath,
"Tom Wood has run off to sea!
He wouldn't I know, if he only had
As happy a home as we."
The night came down, and the good wife smiled
To her husband as she softly said:
"'Tis so sweet to labor for those we love,
It's not strange that maids will wed."

HUMOROUS.

A Jury at the Circus.

The circus came near breaking up Judge Dick's Federal Court at Statesville last Thursday. When the court adjourned for dinner the whole business went wild, and when his honor resumed his seat on the bench he was nearly alone. The officer of the court could not be found and the clerk was sent out to look up the jury. He heard of its having gone in the direction of the depot, and he followed it even unto and into the circus tent. Around and around the ring he walked, finding his men one at a time, and winking and beckoning at such a rate as to excite the interest of the clown, and to create the suspicion on the minds of those who were not acquainted with him, that he was the boss fakir of the circus. Great difficulty attended his efforts to get his men together, for as fast as he got one out of the crowd and brought him up standing and went off after another, the first man would drop back in a seat and go to whooping and carrying on. When he did finally get them all together and started off for the court-house, it was half past three o'clock in the afternoon, and even after they got outside of the canvass one of the jurymen rushed back to get a last glimpse of the Brazilian monkey.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Sensible Almost to the Last.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Mulcahy lived on a farm. They were shrewd and thrifty, and had the reputation of being "close." Finally, Mrs. Mulcahy sickened and was about to die. Finding herself nearing the end, she expressed a desire to put things in order before that event occurred, and old Tom prepared to listen.

"Tom," says Mrs. Mulcahy, "there's Mrs. Smith, up at the crossing, she owes me $1 80 for the butter; see ye get it."

"Sinsible to the last, my dear; sinsible to the last," said Tom. "I'll get it."

"Then there's Mrs. Jones, up at the Creek, she owes me $1 50 for chickens."

"Ah! look at that, now, for a mind; she forgets nothing."

"And Mrs. Brown, in the village, she owes me $2 30 for milk."

"D'ye hear that? Sinsible to the last; sinsible to the last. Go on, my dear."

"And Mrs. Roberts, at the toll-gate, I owe her—"

"Ah! poor dear! poor dear!" broke in old Tom hastily; "how her moind does be wandering. Sure, we've allowed her to talk too much entirely, so we have."

A clergyman was annoyed by people talking and giggling. He paused, looked at the disturbers, and said: "I am always afraid to reprove those who misbehave, for this reason. Some years ago, as I was preaching, a young man who sat before me was constantly laughing, talking and making uncouth grimaces. I paused and administered a severe rebuke. After the service was closed a gentleman said to me, 'Sir, you have made a great mistake; that young man is an idiot.' Since then I have always been afraid to reprove those who misbehave in chapel, lest I should repeat that mistake and reprove another idiot."

During the rest of the service there was good order.

An exchange relates that a noted miser who felt obliged to make a present to a lady entered a crockery store for the purpose of making a purchase. Seeing a statuette broken into a dozen pieces, he asked the price. The salesman said it was worthless, but he could have it for the cost of packing in a box. He sent it to the lady with his card, congratulating himself that she would imagine it had been ruined while on its way home. He dropped in to see the effect. The tradesman had carefully wrapped each piece in a separate bit of paper.

AGRICULTURAL.

Products North Carolina Might Raise.

As a producer, North Carolina is but an infant. The State may be said to be still in its swaddling clothes. We have as yet only a faint notion of what we might produce. The September report of our Agricultural Department shows that our farmers are producing to a greater or less extent, corn, cotton, tobacco, flax, peas, peanuts, millet, clover, grasses, chinfas, sorghum, sweet potatoes, turnips, apples, peaches, pears, grapes, honey, wool, garden and dairy products. These agricultural productions may be raised in unlimited quantities. There is no calculating the capacity of the State in this respect. Great attention is being given these various crops; and the future is bright with promise.

But there are other products which we might raise more extensively, with profit to individuals and advantage to the State at large. Rice is one. Rice cultivation has been sadly neglected since the war in this State. Can it not be revived? We have on the Cape Fear River and in various sections of Eastern North Carolina some of the finest rice lands to be found anywhere. Why do they remain idle? There is always good demand for this excellent cereal; it commands a paying price; and the market is not overstocked. The field of rice culture is a profitable one for investment; and we shall note with pleasure the day when capital turns in that direction.

Live stock is another product, which, if attended to, would open up a mine of wealth to the State. We see it stated that the exports of fresh beef, mutton, butter and cheese from this country have already attained large proportions, and the trade promises to increase in a remarkable degree. For example, it is said that the total quantity of fresh beef sent abroad for the year 1876, up to October 1, was 19,990,895 pounds, valued at $1,755,191. For the same period during the present year these exports have amounted to 86,132,730 pounds, with a value of $8,184,359, an increase of 450 per cent. in twelve months. Last year there was no exportation of live stock at all. For nine months of the present year this export has reached 17,200 head of cattle, valued at $2,190,517. The total exportation of this class of meats, living and slain, has thus attained for the nine months ending October 1, the total of $10,549,660, against $1,755,191 for the same period last year. Adding miscellaneous shipments of horses, &c., to other parts, and the grand total reaches the sum of $11,226,560.

From New York it is stated that the exports of butter for the year, up to October 1st, have been 12,828,630 pounds, against 6,817,746 pounds last year; and of cheese 75,917,443 pounds, against 56,242,150 pounds for the same period last year. In the light of these facts, the farmers of North Carolina should hasten to improve their live stock and increase their dairy products. There is a boundless market for beef, mutton, butter and cheese. The farmers should at once endeavor to utilize the swamp lands of the east, and the unexcelled grazing lands of the west. The time is not far distant, we hope, when great droves of cattle will be seen wending their way from this State to the Northern markets; and when all our smiling hillsides and valleys will be dotted with large and successful dairies, such as may be seen interspersed over the thrifty States of the North.—*Raleigh News.*

Time for Sowing Seed.

The following table will be found convenient to farmers and gardeners, as to the time of sowing, and the quantity of seed to sow:

60. Red clover, sown in March or April; 6 to 10 lbs., per acre.

45. Timothy, March or April and August and September, ¼ to ½ bushel.

14. Red-top, April and May, and August and September, ½ to 1 bushel.

14. Kentucky blue-grass, April and May, August and September, ½ to ¾ bush.

50. Hungarian grass, May and June, 1 to 1½ bush ls.

50. Millett, May and June, 1 to 1½ bushels.

45. Sugar Cane seed, May and June, 2 quarts.

56. Flaxseed, April, May and June, 1 to 3 bushels.

56. Corn, April, May and June, 8 to 10 quarts.

56. Rye, March and April and September and October, 1 to[illegible] bushels.

60. Wheat, September, October and November, 2 bushel to 3 pecks.

48. Barley, March, April and May and August and September, 1½ to 2 bushels.

32. Oats, March, April and May, 2 3 bushels.

52. Buckwheat, June and July, ½ to ¾ bushel.

60. Potatoes, March, April, May and June, 5 to 15 bushels.

55. Sweet potatoes, May and June.

Beets, April, May and June 3 to 4 lbs.

55. Turnips, March, April, May and August, and September, 1 lb.

Parsnips, March, April, May and June, 2 to 3 lbs.

Onions, March and April, 4 to 6 lbs.

Proclamation by the President.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

The completed cycle of summer and winter, seed-time and harvest, has brought us to the accustomed season at which a religious people celebrates with praise and thanksgiving the enduring mercy of Almighty God. This devout and public confession of the constant dependence of man upon the Divine favor for all the good gifts of life and health, and peace and happiness, so early in our history made the habit of our people, finds in the survey of the past year new grounds for its joyful and grateful manifestation.

In all the blessings which depend upon benignant seasons this has indeed been a memorable year. Over the wide territory of our country, with all its diversity of soil and climate and products, the earth has yielded a bountiful return to the labor of the husbandman. The health of the people has been blighted by no prevalent or wide spread diseases. No great disasters of shipwreck to our coasts or to our commerce on the seas have brought loss and hardship to merchants or mariners, and clouded the happiness of the community with sympathetic sorrow. In all that concerns our strength and peace and greatness as a nation; in all that touches the permanence and security of our government and the beneficent institutions on which it rests; in all that affects the character and dispositions of our people, and tests our capacity to enjoy and uphold the equal and free condition of society, now permanent and universal throughout the land, the experience of the last year is conspicuously marked by the protecting Providence of God, and is full of promise and hope for the coming generations.

Under a sense of these infinite obligations to the great Ruler of time and seasons and events, let us humbly ascribe it to our own faults and frailties if, in any degree, that perfect concord and happiness, peace and justice, which such great mercies should diffuse through the hearts and lives of our people, do not altogether and always and everywhere prevail. Let us with one spirit and with one voice lift up praise and thanksgiving to God for his manifold goodness to our land, his manifest care for our nation.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of National Thanksgiving and Prayer, and I earnestly recommend that, withdrawing themselves from secular cares and labors, the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for his mercies, and to devoutly beseech their continuance.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and second.

[L. S.]

R. B. HAYES.

By the President:

WM. M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

The Soldiers' Home.

This is one of the unique institutions of the country. Its origin is interesting. When Gen. Scott captured Mexico, instead of sacking the city, he levied $300,000 upon its residents, which was gladly paid. A portion of this was used to relieve the temporary wants of the soldiers, the balance went to the Treasury Department. In 1861 Congress gave $100,000 of it to establish the Home, and that is the only money it ever received from the government. It is supported by a contribution of twenty-five cents per month from the pay of each soldier in the army, with all the money due dead soldiers unclaimed after three years. The fund is now very large.—The Home owns 500 acres, has twelve miles of carriage drives, and is kept in perfect order. There are now 500 inmates. They are their own bosses, and are required to do nothing but behave themselves. They are always free to go or come as they please, and without being required to do any work, each one of them picks out some little duty to perform for an hour or two daily. Religious services are held every Sunday morning—first by a Catholic priest, afterwards by an Episcopalian. Some of the inmates leave every summer to procure work, but they generally return toward winter. Each inmate is allowed to draw a small amount monthly, as pocket money. And the sole credit of its existence is due to Gen. Winfield Scott.—*Harper's Weekly.*

General Cassius M. Clay has a pretty little estate of 2,200 acres in Kentucky, in the centre of which stands a stately mansion. He has a splendid library and many excellent paintings. In this home Gen. Clay is spending his old age with his adopted son, an intelligent young Russian, for his companion. This old abolitionist now holds the most gloomy opinion as to the condition and the prospects of the colored race. He says that of those freed by him many years ago none turned out well. He adds that the colored people are rapidly decreasing in numbers and must finally become extinct.

1827.

THE RAMAGE PRESS.

The People's Press

FOR 1878.

TERMS:

ONE YEAR.....$ 2 00
SIX MONTHS.....1 00
THREE MONTHS.....50
TEN COPIES FOR.....15 00

THE PRESS is published every THURSDAY MORNING, and has a circulation in the counties of Forsyth, Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes and Guilford, as well as a fair circulation in other parts of the State.

The publishers will endeavor, more than ever before, to make the Press a

First-Class Newspaper.

The Miscellaneous Department will receive careful attention, giving choice fireside reading and much general information.

The Local Department will be as complete and reliable as possible.

The State and General News will have a large share of attention.

The Farmer will find our Agricultural Department as practical and useful as we can make it. We request all our friends to send us statements of the result of experiments with their crops and we will publish them for the benefit of our readers.

The Markets will be given, carefully corrected every week.

Liberal commissions given to Agents, who will canvass in good faith.

We earnestly request the co-operation of every *subscriber, friend* or *reader* of the paper in extending its circulation.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

THE SALEM

PRINTING OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED

NOVEMBER, 1827.

Having been engaged in the PRINTING BUSINESS, uninterruptedly for many years, we flatter ourselves that our experience enables us to execute

PRINTING

of every description, in the most satisfactory manner and at prices that will compare favorably with the

BEST AND NEATEST WORK

of the Northern Cities.

Our prices are as low, and often lower, than similar work can be done in larger establishments.

We can print at short notice:

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CARDS,
RECEIPTS
BLANKS
POSTERS,
CHECKS,
TAGS,
NOTE, LETTER and BILLHEADS.
RECEIPTS and CARDS in PLAIN or FANCY COLORS.

Samples of our work can always be examined at the Office.

Our office is supplied with excellent material, of the latest style, good and fast presses, which enables us to execute work promptly

AT NORTHERN PRICES

Don't fail to give us a trial before having your printing done elsewhere.

Thanking our numerous friends for their liberal patronage heretofore received, we hope to continue to be favored with a fair share of work in our line.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C. November, 1877.

THE CAMPBELL PRESS.

1877.

CONDENSED TIME.

Piedmont Air Line.

In effect on and after Sunday, June 24, 1877.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Salem, daily except Sat'day at 7 30 p m
Arrive at Greensboro, " " 9 30 p m
Leave Greensboro, " " 9 00 a m
Arrive at Salem " " 11 00 a m

RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. DIVISION.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

*Meal Stations.	No 1 Daily.	No. 3 Daily.
Leave Greensboro,	*3 46 p m	*8 52 a m
Arrive at Salisbury,	5 36 p m	11 9 a m
" Air-Line Junct'n,	*7 06 p m	1 07 p m
" Charlotte	7 28 p m	1 15 p m

No. 2—Connects at Greensboro for Raleigh, Goldsboro, and all points on N C R R Division: at Burkeville with A M & O R R for Petersburg, etc; at Belle Isle with Richmond, Fredricksburg & Potomac R R for all points North, East and West; at Richmond with C & O R R for Virginia Springs and West.

No. 4—Connects at Greensboro for Raleigh, Goldsboro, and all points on the N C R R Division; at Belle Isle with R F & P R R for all points North, East and West.

No. 1—Connects at Greensboro with N C R R train, leaving at 10:50 p. m., for Raleigh and Goldsboro; at Salisbury with W N C R R for Asheville and Summer resorts in the mountains of Western N. C.; at Air-Line Junction for Atlanta and all points in the South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C C & A R R for all points in the South.

No. 3—Connects at Greensboro for Raleigh, Goldsboro, and all points on N C Division at Charlotte with C C & A R R for Columbia and South.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

*MEAL STATIONS.	No. Daily.	No. 4 Daily.
Leave Greensboro	*8 31 a m	10 05 p m
Arrive at Danville,	10 36 a m	12 24 a m
Ar. Burkeville,	2 17 p m	4 43 a m
Ar. Belle Isle,	*4 10 p m	*7 15 a m
Ar. Richmond,	4 53 p m	7 41 a m

Sleep'g Cars Without Change,

Run both ways with Trains. (Nos. 1 and 2) between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Richmond; Richmond and Atlanta; Atlanta and New Orleans.

Through Tickets on sale at all principal points South, South-west, West North and East, at Richmond, Danville, Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

THE ALMANAC!

JUST PUBLISHED THE

Farmer's and Planter's

ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR

1878.

Call and get a copy early.

OUR DAILY STATE EXCHANGES.

THE DAILY NEWS.
PUBLISHED BY THE
NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Raleigh, N. C.
CASH—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
DAILY EDITION

One copy one year,	$5.00
" " six months,	$3.00
" " three mohths,	$2.00
WEEKLY EDITION, one year,	$1.00

THE DAILY OBSERVER.
published by
CHAS. R. JONES, in Charlotte, N. C.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily 1 year, (post paid) in advance		$8.00
" 6 mos	"	4.00
" 3 mos.	"	2.00
" 1 mon.	"	cts. 75

THE MORNING STAR.
DAILY, PUBLISHED BY WM. H. BERNARD,
Wilmington, N. C.
Rates of Subscription in advance:

One copy one year (postage paid,)		$7.00
" " six months,	"	4.00
" three months	"	2.00
" one month	"	1.00

THE RALEIGH OBSERVER,
A Daily and Weekly
DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER,
Published in Raleigh
BY P. M. HALE, & W. L. SAUNDERS.
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION—IN ADVANCE:

Daily Observer, one year		$8 00
" "	six months	4 00
" "	three months	2 00
Weekly "	one year	2 00
" "	six months	75

Address
THE OBSERVER,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE NEW WILSON

SEWING MACHINE.

FUTURE CASH PRICES, from 30 to 45 DOLLARS according to Style of Furniture.

EXTRA ATTACHMENTS FREE

and freights paid to your nearest Rail Road Depot. Call and see, or address,

WHARTON & JONES,
General Agents for North Carolina.
Greensboro or Salem, N. C.

THOS. R PURNELL,

Attorney-at-Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State.

NEW STYLES OF

Paper & Envelopes,

AT THE BOOK STORE.

Call and examine our exellent stock of paper and envelopes. A large assortment of both fine and common on hand, CHEAP.
Nov. 8th, 1877.

A SPLENDID LOT OF

NEW PAPETRIES

(BOXES OF PAPER)

OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES,

JUST OPENED AT THE

Mar. 15, 1877. SALEM BOOK STORE.

Clingman's Book,

Being selections of speeches and writings of Hon. THOS L. CLINGMAN, of N. C., for sale at the BOOKSTORE.

NEW MARBLE YARD

In Front of Brown's and Lash's Warehouses,

WINSTON, N. C.

I DESIRE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT I AM NOW OPENING

A First-Class Marble Yard in Winston, N. C.,

WHERE I AM PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES

at greatly reduced prices. I have put my work so low that it is in the reach of all, and you will do well to call and examine my

STOCK AND PRICES

before buying, as it will be to your advantage. I am confident I can please all, as I do my own work having served an apprenticeship of 4 years for my trade in Charlotte, N. C.

TERMS: No money required until work is delivered and found satisfactory. If your order is not filled according to contract you will not be required to take the work.

PRICE LIST AND DESIGNS SENT FREE.

ADDRESS, **I. W. DURHAM,**
WINSTON, N. C.

no.—34—6m.

A NEW STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT MRS. DOUTHIT'S.

FALL AND WINTER, 1877.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFING. A large assortment of

Ladies' Ties, Linen and Lace Collars,

KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & CORSETS,

NOTIONS,

COLGATE'S FINE TOILET SOAPS, and many other articles in my line.

JET JEWELRY and NECKLACES, the latest and most Beautiful Styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 25th, 1877.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President. C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Secretary. PULASKI COWPER Supervisor.

NORTH CAROLINA

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF

Insurable Property,

Against Loss or Damage by Fire,

On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Encourage Home Institutions.

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, at Salem, N. C.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the glow and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of coating the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit, but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]

Attends to Business

BEFORE THE VARIOUS

Departments of Government

OFFICE, 71, E. STREET,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 97, Washington City, D. C.

D. R. LEAK. T. A. WILSON.

WINSTON

MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS!

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first-class

MARBLE & GRANITE YARD.

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS, &c., &c., &c.

Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the FINEST STYLE. None employed but

SKILLED WORKMEN.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold. Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge. Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work. All work warranted. Address

LEAK & WILSON.

Winston, N. C. Aug. 23, 1877—no. 39.

Trees and Plants.

WE invite the attention of Planters to our large and complete stock of

Standard and Dwarf

APPLE TREES,

Standard and Dwarf

PEACH TREES,

Standard and Dwarf

PEAR TREES,

APRICOT, CHERRY, QUINCE NECTARINE Trees, of the most improved varieties.

GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS.

Our Descriptive Catalogue sent free. Address

CRAFT & SAILOR,
Cedar Cove Nursery,
Red Plains, Yadkin County, N. C.

Wachovia Mills

HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY

REPAIRED AND REFITTED.

We solicit a share of the patronage of our neighbors, both in town and the surrounding country.

F. & H. FRIES.

Salem, N. C., June, 1877.

CHROMOS Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest, At the BOOKSTORE.